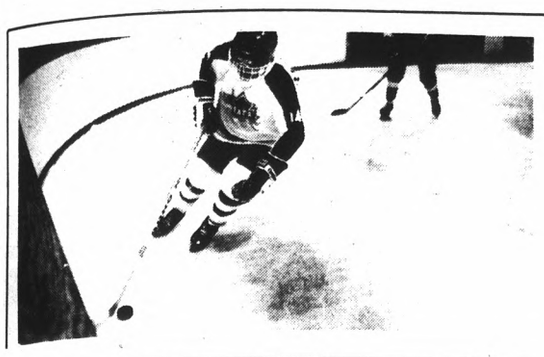


Shot on goal!

Hockey returns to the Bay Area

-see Backwords page 14

Comic book superheroes battle bigotry

-see Arts page 12

San Francisco State

PHOENIX

Volume 32, No. 4 | The Award-winning Student Newspaper | Thursday, Feb. 17, 1983

PG&E pays prof: expert's figures raise questions

By Rusty Weston

Klaus Schmidt's face, name and expertise appeared last fall on more than 300,000 brochures which said that San Franciscans would pay a 60 percent increase in electricity bills if Pacific Gas & Electric becomes public property.

Schmidt, chairman of the management and marketing department at SF State, was thrust this week into an ongoing controversy between San Franciscans who want publicly-owned utilities and PG&E.

The Bay Guardian, an alternative newsweekly, which has pursued publicly-owned power for 15 years, alleged that Schmidt was suspiciously selective in his use of information which appeared on the "No on Prop K" literature.

Schmidt, who guides graduate students with independent study, was unavailable for comment because he is "vacationing in a motor home in the desert of Arizona," according to Dean Arthur Cunningham of the School of Business.

Schmidt, who spoke several times with the Bay Guardian, has denied some of the allegations in the past.

According to the San Francisco Registrar of Voters, Schmidt was only paid a $1,000 consulting fee by San Franciscans for Responsible Energy Policies, a PG&E front.

PG&E lavished $688,000 on the local initiative, setting an all-time spending record for municipal propositions. The Prop K feasibility study would have cost San Francisco $500,000 if it had passed.

The Bay Guardian leveled these charges:

- Schmidt maintained he was independent of the anti-K campaign in November.
- Schmidt could not provide sources for his information other than PG&E.
- Schmidt did not check with John Madden, assistant city controller, for his figures or he would have known that the $1.4 billion estimate for PG&E's facilities included the cost of two thermal generating plants in San Francisco located at Hunter's Point and in the Potrero District.
- If San Francisco owned the two generating plants there would be no need to buy electricity from PG&E to supplement our city-owned Hetch Hetchy reservoir and turbines.

The Bay Guardian asked Schmidt on November 1, the day before the election, if he was expecting that San Francisco would buy the two thermal generating power plants. Schmidt replied, "I was only expecting to buy a distribution system."

The distribution system Schmidt referred to that day is a network of electric lines which link San Francisco-owned energy through PG&E lines from Newark Station in East Bay to the city.

Assemblyman Art Agnos, D-San Francisco, said, "We feel there is a lot of exaggeration, inaccuracies and misleading information in their direct mailers. The information is propaganda. When you start quoting so-called experts, people tend to believe them."

The cost of the distribution system has been disputed for 70 years. Back in the days of James Raker, a secretary of the interior, those in favor of public power wanted to generate electricity for San Francisco by putting a dam on the Tuolumne River.

Some people consider it a scandal, but the electricity lines stopped short of San Francisco in the East Bay. And for most of the past 70 years, PG&E has fought off repeated attempts from San Fran-

See Professor, page 9.

At the edge of the western world

By Toru Kawana

In the midst of a pounding surf, father and son take advantage of a rare day of sunshine at the old Sutro Baths.

A dialectic cure for CSU fee hikes

Communists demand free education at noontime rally

By Tim Donohue

News Analysis

Speakers advocated communism as a key to preventing California State University fee hikes at a noon rally held yesterday in front of the Student Union.

The Spartacus Youth League, a pro-Soviet communist organization, sponsored five speakers who supported the overthrow of the U.S. government and the installation of a communist government that would supply free education to all.

"You don't get anything unless you fight for it," Irene Rhinesmith, a member of SYL, said. "The only choice is between socialism or barbarianism."

Although the previously publicized theme of the rally was to protest the recent CSU hikes, SYL speakers spent very little time on that subject.

Rhinesmith attacked the U.S. military buildup, U.S. involvement in El Salvador and called for "militant" action against U.S. imperialistic forces. She also accused the Reagan administration of plotting to overthrow the Soviet government.

Several students heckled the SYL speakers while most caught a few words and then walked into the Student Union or to classes. One student flashed an obscene hand gesture at a SYL speaker.

None of the representatives mentioned Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, the plight of the Soviet Jews, the struggles of Poland and other Eastern European nations under Soviet rule and Russian exports of military weapons to Vietnam.

SYL speaker Paula Dell called Gov. George Deukmejian a racist, Jimmy Carter "a racist peanut farmer" and Sen. Ted Kennedy "a millionaire."

"Deukmejian is not on the side of the working-class and minority students," Dell said, while calling for a militant struggle against Republican and Democratic forces.

One student in the audience said, "We need peaceful change, not this garbage." He added, "It is like they are advocating, 'If you kill your parents, you don't have to go to bed by 10:00.' What they are saying is useless."

SYL speaker Diana Coleman began her speech by calling the fee hikes a "a f---ing outrage."

She then expressed her wisdom on the mentality of the Reagan administration. "The U.S. government can spend billions on the MX missile system, but not a dime on housing."

Coleman failed to mention the Soviet Union's free housing plan for many of its citizens in Siberia.

It seemed likely that many of the students listening to the SYL speakers were sympathetic to the struggles of El Salvador, against human rights violations and opposed to the fee hikes. But it was very unlikely that all but a handful of the audience saw Soviet-style communism or violence as an answer to our present problems.

Obviously, none of the speakers saw the movie "Gandhi" and his lesson of "non-violent non-cooperation" which was presented so well in that film.

"Militant action" to bring down student fees is insane, immoral and won't work.

Queen, prince court Silicon Valley kings

By Steve Heilbronner

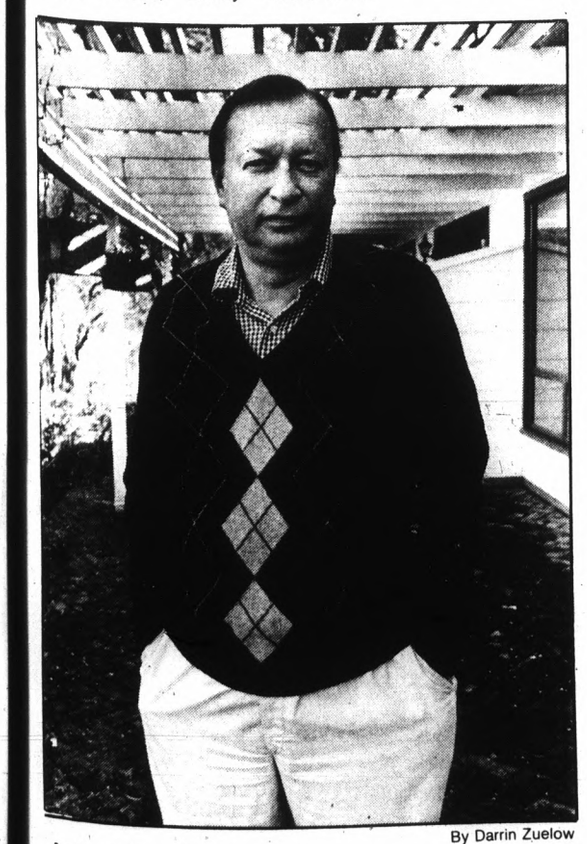
While Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip, President and Mrs. Reagan and a cast of other dignitaries are feasting at the de Young Museum on March 3, the Irish Republican Committee will be serving free soup and beer to senior citizens at Civic Center.

But according to Seames Gibney, West Coast organizer for the IRC, the queen and the president won't be aware of the soup lines because, "They're so out of touch with reality."

What's more, "reality" won't be the only barrier that separates Queen Elizabeth and President Reagan from protesters or well-wishers, as they will be stationed a block and a half away from the banners and roses when they make their only public appearance in front of the de Young. An additional 1,100 San Francisco police officers, positioned 15 feet apart, and swarms of secret service men will ensure that the only catastrophe that could occur would be a natural one.

"I think it's (de Young) a good place to be if you don't want to see human be-

See Queen, page 9.



By Darrin Zuelow

Author Paul Erdman

Novelist portrays a dark world

By Dennis Wyss

The world he portrays in his best-selling novels is one of economic doom and despair, fraught with shady international financial deals, global oil politics and narrowly averted nuclear infernos.

"Who's interested in reading about the dull world of Mr. Eisenhower?" asked Paul Erdman, author of "The Crash of '79" and "The Last Days of America." "This is reality," he cheerfully told Phoenix.

Erdman, who is scheduled to speak on "The World Banking Crisis" Tuesday at the Barbary Coast, has made a reputation for writing fiction that re-emerges as fact several years after dwelling in the upper reaches of the nation's bestseller lists.

In his first novel, "The Billion Dollar Sure Thing," Erdman wrote of soaring gold prices years before they actually rose. In "The Crash of '79," published in 1976, he portrayed the fictional downfall of the Shah of Iran, who eventually was toppled — in '79. "The Last Days of America" takes place in 1985. Steak is $16 a pound, gas is $3.85 a gallon, the middle class is almost living in poverty and NATO is convening to select a new cruise missile system that will bring the alliance up to parity with the Soviet Union, by now unquestionably the most powerful country on earth.

And it's only 1983.

Erdman insists he's not clairvoyant.

"I've lived the material I write about," he said in explaining the realistic tone of his books. And he has.

Erdman, 51, grew up in the United States attending prep school and college in the Midwest where he received his BA from Concordia College. After receiving his BS from Georgetown University School of Foreign Service and his M.A. and Ph. D. from the University of Basel in Switzerland, he began to compile an impressive and extensive resume in international economics.

He worked as an economist with the European coal and steel community, served as a consultant with the Common Market and worked at the Stanford Research Institute as an international economist. He also worked for the United States and Belgian governments and the Iranian oil consortium.

Eventually he founded the United California Bank in Switzerland. In 1970, Erdman became involved in a questionable commodities deal and served 10 months in a Swiss jail.

While in jail he began to write a book on economics. But the jail had no research facilities, so Erdman decided to write to book as a novel. The result was "The Billion Dollar Sure Thing."

While awaiting trial, Erdman jumped bail. By the time the Swiss courts found him guilty in absentia in 1973 and sentenced him to nine years in prison and a $6800 fine, he was back in America and a best-selling novelist.

Erdman now lives in Sonoma County with his wife and two daughters.

Erdman thinks that banking has become a highly dangerous profession. "Being a banker *anywhere* means that you have one foot in bankruptcy court," he wrote recently in an article for Playboy magazine.

"Which is why a lot of bankers today wish they were novelists.

"My involvement with international banking gave me an insight into the world economy," Erdman said. "I spent a lot of time in Iran working with the oil industry, and I was a financial consultant to the Belgian government for quite awhile. And then there was my bank."

"All these things pile up in your brain cells, and you synthesize your experiences and put the predictions into the fiction," he said.

"The world economy is lurching from the edge of one cliff to another," he said. "Certain Third World and Eastern European countries — most notably Mexico, Argentina and Poland — have de facto defaulted on massive loans from the Western financial system. Mexico can't even pay its interest.

"This has severely strained the International Monetary Fund, which has no choice but to massively increase its net lending. It can only go so far with this; the IMF doesn't have unlimited resources.

"This poses a dilemma for the world: if they sink, we sink. We're applying Band-Aid after Band-Aid to the problem; what happens when the Band-Aids — money — runs out?"

Erdman believes the chief instigator of the crisis — the price of oil — could also be the solution to the problem.

"In 1973 and 1979 we had what I call 'oil shocks,' dramatic increases in the price of oil, which subsequently fueled inflation.

"This year we have the oil shock in reverse — the lowering of prices — which is slowing the inflation rate in the United States, West Germany and Japan, the three locomotives of global economic growth. If the inflation rate keeps going down while at the same time there is steady economic growth by these three countries, they'll lift the whole world up with them," he said.

Erdman believes the catastrophic economic events portrayed in his book are not intended to scare readers.

"Entertainment, yes. Warning, maybe, but with a small 'w'," he said.

Handymen heal hallowed halls

By Tim Donohue

A $9.1 million backlog in repair and maintenance of campus facilities plagues SF State, according to a report issued in December by Director of Plant Operations David Howard. The buildup is the largest of any CSU campus.

Howard said the multi-million dollar maintenance backlog grew because of inadequate "maintenance budgets over many years."

The report stated that SF State needs more than $2.5 million for repair of the heating and ventilation system, $1.2 million for plumbing maintenance and $1 million for repair of doors and windows.

Howard said Plant Operations receives about $150,000 a year for special repairs but the built up maintenance problems are growing at the rate of about $1 million per year.

"Over the years, SF State's lack of preventive maintenance has led to a lot of school equipment breaking to a point beyond repair," Howard said. "That equipment now has to be replaced."

Howard plans to reduce the maintenance backlog through a preventive maintenance program.

A preventive maintenance team, including an electrician, a plumber, a carpenter, a maintenance man and two painters, began work in the Education Building last month, Howard said, emphasizing that the preventive maintenance program is the key to "extending the life" of university facilities and equipment.

The preventive maintenance team is under the supervision of Assistant Director of Maintenance Fred Egelston and Supervisor of Building Trades, Brian King.

King said the team devotes full attention to only one building at a time for the sole purpose of "extending the life of that building.

"The PM team will work on each building twice a year for periods of roughly two weeks depending on the age and size of the building ," King said.

The team focuses primarily on repairing broken windows, replacing floor and ceiling tiles, checking all electrical systems, adjusting jammed doors, painting the building's interior and working on faucets, toilets and drinking fountains, King said.

"It may take five or six visits by PM teams to put the building back into good condition," King said. "We can't put the building into perfect condition in two weeks."

King said, the PM team is concentrating on high traffic areas such as the corridors, restrooms and offices this semester.

The PM team completed repairs on the Education Building last week, and they are now working in the Physical Education building, Howard said.

He estimated that Plant Operations needs another $2,000 added to its budget each month for preventive maintenance materials.

The PM team spent more than $1,000 for paint, floor and ceiling tiles, plumbing materials and other materials for the two weeks they spent repairing the Education Building, he said.

"The job the PM team did was magnificent," Dean of the School of Education Antony Lepire said.

"The School of Education is housed in the oldest building on campus but the PM team was able to brighten up the place and improve morale," Lepire said. "It is extremely important that we try to create an environment conducive to learning."

The PM team will return to the School of Education building in August.

King said the PM team has received substantial cooperation from faculty and staff members. "Their cooperation is one of the reasons for the PM program's success," he said.

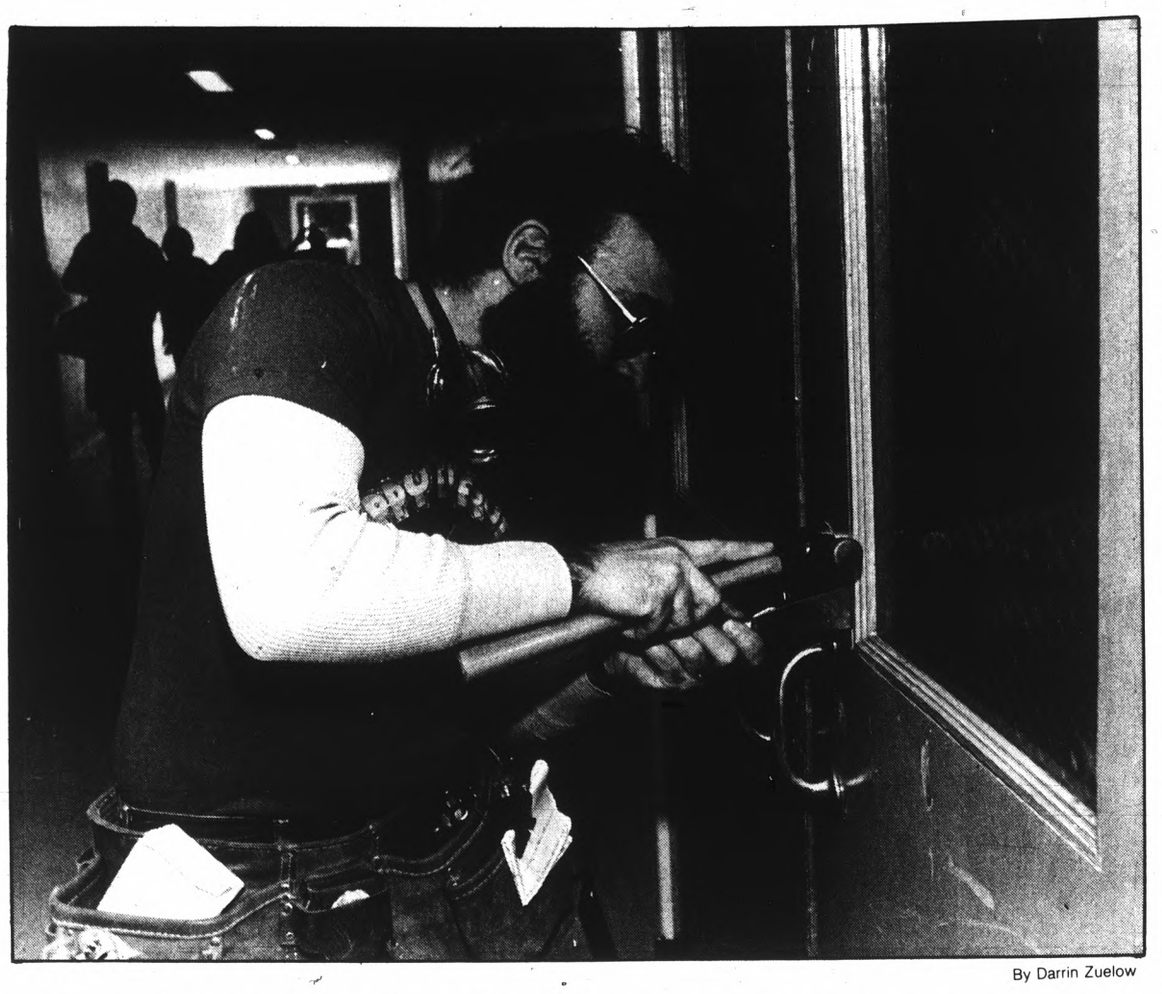
King said, "An organized team concept and the fact the team is allowed to concentrate on one building" is the key to Plant Operations' improved productivity.

King added that the PM team stores an adequate supply of materials in a van parked near the team's assigned building.

Howard said it is difficult for the team to complete their work in classrooms because most "classrooms are occupied from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m."

But, he said administrative officials plan to divert classes to alternate classrooms next fall to allow teams to work freely.

Howard said the team reports areas in need of major repairs beyond the team's capabilities to the Plant Operation's Work Control Center, and Plant Operations later assigns a work force to complete the repairs or contacts outside contractors to do the job.



By Darrin Zuelow

Maintenance man Ken Corso works to "extend the life" of SF State with preventive repairs.

Memorial recital for teacher

Friends remember Jim Harris, an SF State music professor who died last October, as a "gallant" man and an "independent thinker" who "had a lasting effect on the people whose lives he touched."

These qualities and the music he loved were represented Sunday in a memorial recital presented by the Music Department.

Friends and colleagues chose the pieces played and the poetry recited which included Robert Frost's "Two Roads Diverged in a Yellow Wood." Musie Professor Mary Ogletree selected this poem because Harris "often chose roads not taken."

"It was a proper memorial for Jim," said music professor and close friend Pat Hackett. "It was music he loved, played by people who loved him."

Acting chairman of the Music Department from 1978 to 1981, Harris died at the age of 50, after a year and a half bout with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

Donations to the concert will be used to convert a classroom in the Creative Arts Building to a reception room for student performers.

"Jim thought it was embarrassing that the department had no proper reception room and had initiated the idea of refurbishing one of our classrooms," said Ogletree, who cared for Harris in the last weeks of his life.

Harris joined the SF State faculty in 1960. He taught here for 15 years, leaving the school between 1962 and 1969 to become senior editor for Silver Burdett Company, a music publishing house.

A respected music educator, Harris continued to teach throughout his illness, conducting his last class a week before his death.

"He was professional to the end," said Ogletree.

Victoria Neve, another music professor remembered him as "extremely student-oriented. Teaching was his first and foremost love, and he did an exceptionally good job at it."

Sunday's recital reflected Harris' diverse taste in music, featuring compositions by Johann Pachelbel, Jules Massenet, Arthur O'Shaughnessy, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Johannes Brahms and Felix Mendelssohn.

Ogletree said she chose Mendelssohn's "Trio in D Minor" because Harris had fallen in love with it at a recital she gave last October. It was one of the last concerts he attended.

Before he died, Harris asked to be cremated. Friends scattered his ashes over a Sonoma County farm he loved.

Donations in the name of James M. Harris may be made to the SF State Music Department.

Campus lobby wants money from students

A $3.50 fee will be optional for students who want a PIRG chapter

By Ana S. Melara

With the economy the way it is, $3.50 doesn't go very far. It could buy a notebook and some pens, a light lunch or a few gallons of gasoline.

It could also go toward forming an SF State chapter of the California Public Interest Research Group, a non-profit, non-partisan research and advocacy organization run completely by students. But before this chapter can get started on campus, the organization needs an "OK" from students and a "go ahead" from the administration.

At the beginning of this semester, an organizing committee began working to get a chapter started here. Dan Kalb, the committee organizer, said the decision to start a chapter at SF State was arbitrary because CalPIRG decided to devote this semester to the expansion of the organization.

At SF State, students became familiar with CalPIRG from their bottle bill campaign.

Wednesday, the organization committee began collecting signatures to get the issue on the spring ballot. The $3.50 included in the total university fees will be refundable to any student who does not wish to support CalPIRG. Between 1,400 and 1,500 signatures — 5 percent of the student body — are needed to get this on the ballot but Kalb has set the goal at 8,000 to 9,000.

According to Kalb, CalPIRG is a democratic organization because it allows students a vote to decide on having an SF State chapter, but will still allow those students in the minority a refund after fees are collected.

However, according to Kalb, without ready funds, students would spend their time collecting donations instead of working on issues, researching, lobbying and "making a difference."

CalPIRG, started in 1972, works on issues ranging from consumer problems, toxic waste, landlord/tenant problems, surveys on banking, food prices and automobile insurance.

With the help of a staff of issue experts, lawyers and public-interest professionals, CalPIRG has been able to make changes affecting students as citizens and not just as students, said Kalb.

While no definite plans are developing as to issues the SF State chapter would work on, Kalb suggests that possible areas are landlord/tenant problems; the Solomon Amendment, which keeps draft resisters from receiving federal aid, and fee hikes.

It's all up to the students, said Kalb, adding that the petition drive and a strong student response to this will show the administration — who have the final say — there is desire and support for CalPIRG at SF State.

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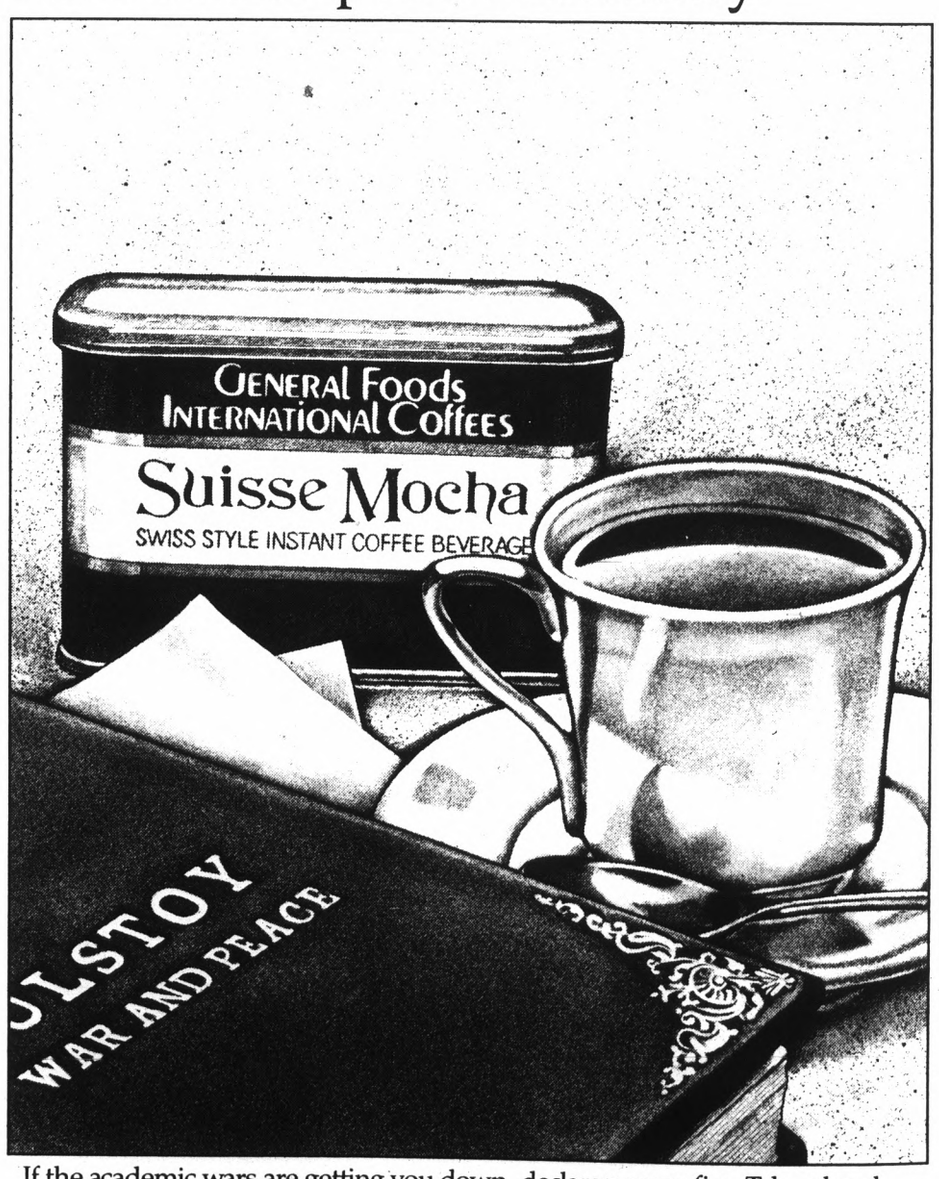
See Peace Corps films 12 noon today, Old Admin. Bldg., Rm 228.

How to make peace with Tolstoy.



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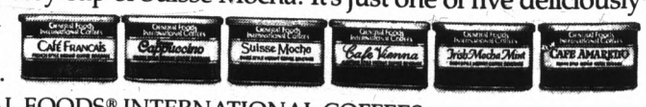

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Makeshift salary solution under attack

Resistance to chancellor's attempt to keep high-tech faculty

By Ken Maryanski

Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds' makeshift solution to the problem of retaining faculty in high-demand fields seemed simple enough. When an engineering, business or computer science instructor gets a big-bucks offer from IBM, give the university president the authority to grant a jump on the salary scale — about a 5 percent raise — to the restless teacher.

But Reynolds' self-proclaimed "Band-Aid" — Executive Order 402 — has caused friction between her office and California State University teacher unions, and has sparked growing disagreement between those teachers and departments who stand to gain from the pay plan, and those in other fields who don't.

Add to that the potential conflict 402 could cause among business, engineering and computer science departments themselves, regarding promotion policies and seniority, and it could be "a hell of a way to run a railroad," as Wayne Bradley, chairman of the Political Science Department, put it.

Earlier this month, the SF State Academic Senate passed a resolution asking President Paul Romberg not to use the pay plan here. But several professors expressed doubt that the president, as someone who must "report" to the chancellor, could follow the senate's wishes without undercutting the chancellor's argument that the pay plan is essential.

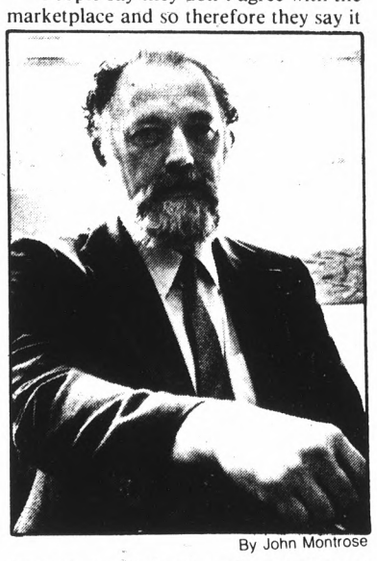
But despite all these complicated skirmishes, the biggest battle is as basic as 402 itself. It is a conflict between "realists," who believe a CSU salary scale reflecting supply and demand of teachers is long overdue, and "purists," who feel universities should set themselves above "the whims of the marketplace."

"There's no way of forecasting what turns society is going to take — where it's going to put its major emphasis," said Julian Randolph, a SF State Spanish professor and president of the local Congress of Faculty Association teachers' union.

Bradley added, "Eight years ago, the Business Department had a very low enrollment. When the administration wanted to cut back on it, business was saying, 'How can you bow to supply and demand so crassly in the university environment?' All those arguments are being used by other people now."

Thomas Lambre is a realist. As assistant vice-chancellor in charge of employee relations, he helped write Executive Order 402.

"People say they don't agree with the marketplace and so therefore they say it doesn't exist. They're putting their heads in the sand," he said.



By John Montrose

Political Science Department Chairman Wayne Bradley

"If you want quality people to work for you," said Mamdouh Abo-El-Ata, chairman of the Engineering Department, "you have to pay them appropriately. No doubt about it."

In the last two years, Abo-El-Ata has watched three of his colleagues ditch academia for private industry — one to PG&E and the other two to construction/consulting firms.

According to the department head, a teacher with a Ph.D. in engineering would start at about $20,000 a year at SF State. That same Ph.D. would start at $35,000 to $45,000 in the private sector.

The purists counter that the main draw to academia isn't money, and that teachers who seek pots of gold in private industry may not be worth keeping to begin with.

"If I had wanted to make a lot of money, I would not have chosen this profession," said Randolph bluntly.

But, Lambre and other realists argue that the rewards of teaching can be had at other universities that offer better pay.

For example, the University of California system instituted a pay scale last year that allows for special salary increases for faculty in high-demand areas.

"The College of Engineering at UC Berkeley can actually guarantee their young faculty a 25 percent salary increase per year, or a guaranteed summer job," said Abo-El-Ata.

A 1981 UC Study found that a full UC professor of business/management made an average of $39,050 a year. The top of the scale for the same professor at SF State is $36,540.

Other high-demand fields at SF State are experiencing similar salary inadequacies, and subsequent faculty shortages.

The computer science program is currently advertising for three tenure-track positions, but according to Acting Director and Associate Professor Barry Levine, "pay is a real barrier."

"Last year there were something like 30 positions in academia, not to mention private industry, for every Ph.D. graduate in computer science," said Levine. "Demand certainly outstrips supply."

Levine's starting salary figures for computer science Ph.D.'s echo those of engineering.

But not surprisingly, the School of Business faces the worst problems in hiring and retaining faculty. According to Associate Dean Julian Wade, there are 10 open positions in private business for every accounting Ph.D. graduate.

"It's an enormous, enormous problem," he said. "It's frustrating for us to recruit people who can't afford to live in San Francisco under our current pay. If the pay doesn't provide a satisfactory standard of living, then the teacher has to go out and get an outside consulting job, and that means the university is getting less of their time and effort."

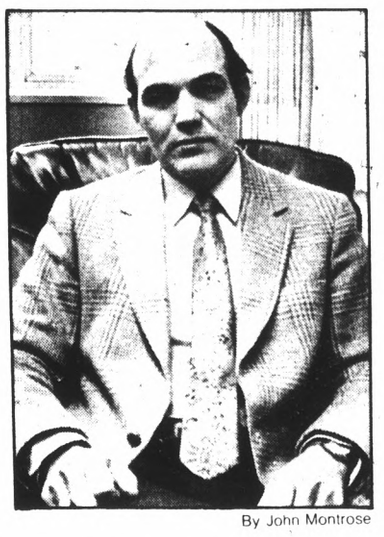
Ironically, private industry stands to lose as much as anybody from its faculty raids on university campuses.

The American Society of Civil Engineers estimates the shortage of 2,000 instructors will lead to a 35,000 shortfall of engineers in the future. Abo-El-Ata said the shortages feed on each other.

"Because of the shortage of teachers, engineering schools cannot produce as many engineers," he said. "Therefore, the starting salaries of engineers go up. The higher it goes, the lower the number of engineers who go to graduate school. The pool of faculty keeps getting smaller and smaller."

Whether 402 will, in the long run, effectively prevent this drain is doubted by both backers and opponents.

Only three of the 19 campus presidents — San Diego, Fullerton and Long Beach — have implemented it. And, according to Vice-Chancellor Lambre, 402 has only been used to retain instructors about a dozen times.



By John Montrose

Associate Dean Julian Wade

Last month, the statewide academic senate expressed doubt that a 5 percent cent increase could make much of a difference in retaining faculty when much larger raises from private businesses dangle before their eyes.

Funding for the increase, no matter how small, has also been an issue. The order says "campus sources" must be used to foot the bill. This has upset many faculty members, especially because of the current budget crisis.

"When we raise one group's pay, we do so at the expense of somebody or something else on campus," said Tim Sampson, president of the local United Professors of California teachers' union and an associate professor of social work.

But Lambre called such concern over funding "hullabaloo."

"We're talking about 20,000 CSU professors, and we're giving the raise to a dozen," he said. "It helps a particular department keep a valued person, so that a student doesn't have to take five years to get his degree instead of the normal four. Why not have 402?"

For most SF State faculty, the bottom-line answer to that question is clear — they feel the new pay plan is, as Sampson called it "a foot in the door for the administration to fudge with people's salaries, which in turn could be used to divide the faculty."

"It's a major change in the way our salary system would work," said Becky Loewy, chair of the SF State Academic Senate and a psychology professor.

According to Bob Cherny, a history professor and Academic Senate member, at issue is a CSU tradition of "equal pay" for all disciplines. Without that, they say, friction between departments is sure to increase.

"With 402, you're saying unequal pay for equal work," said Bradley. "Some faculty will be outraged because they feel it's denigration to their abilities and qualities."

Others criticize 402 for singling out business, engineering and computer science as high-demand areas.

"It's a can of worms that can ultimately do us in," School of Education Dean Henrietta Schwartz told the Academic Senate. "Why not nursing or dietetics? Where do we stop?"

The chancellor's office answers all this by saying they have been giving special pay raises to high-demand faculty all along. All 402 does, they say, is transfer the decision-making power to each campus president.

"Bootlegged" raises by the chancellor is how Bill Crist, president of the statewide Congress of Faculty Association, put it. "They weren't illegal, but were academically dishonest — contrary to our tenure and review system," he said.

Both the CFA and UPC have filed unfair labor practice complaints regarding Executive Order 402 with the state Public Employees Relations Board.

"The CFA doesn't believe it has all the answers, and that anything management says is 100 percent wrong," said local president Randolph.

Rather, Crist said, there is "some justification for salary differential based on market pressures," a position UPC's Sampson said reflects "more willingness to be accepting of things we feel are against the faculty's interests."

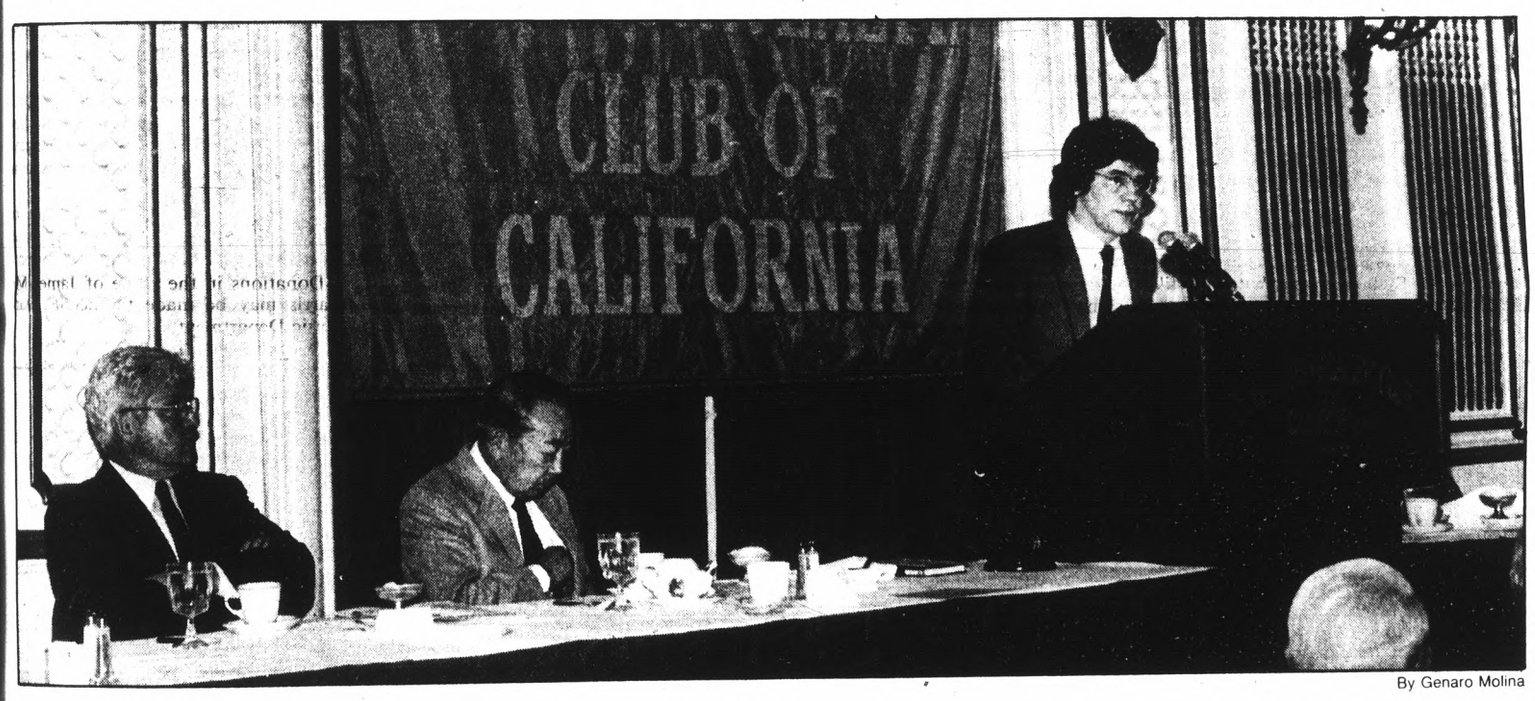
Now, with the academic senate on record opposing 402, some say the pressure is on Romberg.

Whatever Romberg decides, both unions and management agree that once CSU teachers get collective bargaining, 402 will probably become a moot issue.

Considering the overwhelming faculty opposition to pay differentials, it's unlikely they would sign a contract allowing them, but it could be years before CSU teachers agree on a bargaining agent.

"When we finally get to the bargaining table, we will definitely try to remove the "Band-Aid," said Crist. "Underneath it, the infection still exists. We *need some real medication.*"

Cambodia — a study in genocide?



By Genaro Molina

David Hawk (right) spoke about the Khmer Rouge to S.I. Hayakawa (center) and members of the Commonwealth Club.

By Tim Carpenter

"This was nothing less than autogenocide," said author David Hawk as the honored members and guests of the Commonwealth Club of California leaned back from their lunches at the posh Rose Room of the Sheraton Palace Hotel last Friday.

Hawk, former U.S. director of Amnesty International and the Khmer Program for the World Conference on Religion and World Peace, lectured on the mass deaths in Cambodia at the hands of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge from the middle of 1975 to 1978.

"Between 1 and 3 million Cambodians, out of a population of about 7 million, died," said Hawk. "Not only did the Khmer Rouge grossly violate human rights here, but the international laws against wholesale murder failed to guard against it."

Hawk claimed that Cambodia, closed to the press between 1975 and the Vietnamese takeover in 1978, underwent political and social transformations from feudalism to socialism without the intervening transition with the onset of the Khmer Rouge regime.

"They were fanatical utopian nationalists who were heavily influenced by Mao's radicalism," he said.

Former Cambodian government employees, army personnel and the "thinkers" were executed by the hundreds of thousands, Hawk said. Others were killed by disease, exhaustion and malnutrition when Phnom Penh and other urban areas were evacuated and the population was mobilized into work companies.

Hawk called for an end to "Guatemalan and Salvadoran-type murders" by the implemenation of strict international laws.

The post-World War II 1948 United Nations Genocide Convention defined "genocide" as causing death or "serious bodily or mental harm" or inflicting conditions calculated to bring about the destruction "in whole or in part" of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group.

Hawk spent three weeks in Cambodia after the Vietnamese ousted the Khmer Rouge and saw the prison-extermination centers, mass graves and destroyed Buddhist pogodas. He heard the agonized accounts of the survivors.

"The records found after the Vietnamese occupation show that political figures or dissenters were taken and tortured until they admitted thay were CIA or KGB agents and told where their fellow conspirators were," said Hawk. "Then they were executed. Complaining was a capital offense."

The almost complete extermination of the Cham, a major ethnic minority group, and the Buddhist monkhood, the preeminent religion and source for the culture, history and tradition of Cambodia, was a clear-cut violation of international human rights laws and a genocidal act, according to Hawk.

The UN Human Rights Subcommission of 1978 called the Cambodian situation the "most serious that had occurred in the world since Nazism."

There are three theories explaining why the Cambodian mass murders were not dealt with under the genocide laws. First, the early atrocity reports were thought to be Thai and American propaganda, and the evacuation of Phnom Penh was considered by many "necessary" to avert starvation. Post-Vietnam Americans also held that a "bloodbath" would ensue following Communist victory in Indochina.

"It is true," said Hawk. "People have trouble dealing with evil to this extent and probably thought the reports were overblown. The first reports of the Holocaust weren't believed either. As for the evacuation of Phnom Penh, the Khmer Rouge was still exporting rice while their people starved."

The United States is not party to international human rights, in that we did not ratify the Genocide Convention, mainly due to segregationist opposition in the Senate. The United States did respond to the Cambodian famine and refugee crisis following the Vietnamese takeover, from 1979 to 1981, but reneged on their promise to the Cambodian and Thai governments to accept refugees.

Hawk said the fact that the United States never ratified the convention makes it harder to enforce because of our world power.

The worst human rights violations are the hardest to deal with under international law, because of the threat of war, according to Hawk.

"There must be a constructive way to deal with these problems aside from the neighboring countries' military forces," he said. "Governments are reluctant to hold themselves responsible for each other's citizens. It creates a cynical politicization of law — 'I won't bother with your rights if you don't bother with mine.' "

Job-recruiting drive draws 250 hopefuls

By Peggy Sotcher

More than 250 students crowded the Student Union conference rooms Monday evening to arrange job interviews with local business leaders at the Career Center's biannual Recruiting Sign-ups.

Penny Johnson, manager of the Career Center, credits poor economic conditions and thorough advertising for the large turnout.

While 60 percent more students attended this year's drive than last year's, the number of firms recruiting dropped 18 to 20 percent, according to Brett McKee, recruiting coordinator.

Students were required to attend a resume writing and interview technique workshop, and to have a polished resume available before the sign-ups.

"Although 85 percent of college graduates get jobs on their own, having a resume and interviewing skills puts them head-and-shoulders over people who aren't prepared," McKee said.

Johnson said there were mixed feelings among students regarding the popularity of the sign-ups. Engineering students had a lot of choices, while those in business, computer science and sales might have felt there weren't enough recruiters, she said.

She added that there were more opportunities for liberal studies majors than anticipated. Sumitomo Bank, Emporium and Chubb-Pacific Insurance were accepting all majors.

McKee and Johnson explained that the reorganization of banks "from branch systems to supermarket systems" and the abundance of automatic tellers, have caused a decline in the number of banking recruiters.

Another recruiting sign-up will be held March 7. The Career Center holds recruiting sign-ups every semester.

First, students are issued numbered theater tickets at the door. The numbers are then drawn at random and each student is permitted to sign up for two interviews. Priority is given to graduating seniors and graduate students.

The purpose of the Career Center, according to Johnson, is to "aid students in their transition from SF State to jobs."

Each person at the Career Center is in charge of researching jobs for a particular school on campus. They encourage employers to participate in the recruitment by "marketing SF State students," Johnson said with a smile.

"Our goal is two-way communication."

The Career Center asks what they look for in students and expect faculty members to keep them informed about what they are teaching students.

For more information regarding recruitment sign-ups, or the interview and resume workshops, contact the Career Center at extention 1761, Old Ad 211.

Correction

A story in the Feb. 10 issue of Phoenix, "Teacher's flunk state quiz," incorrectly stated multi-subject credential candidates are required to take a liberal studies major.

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Opinion

Jungleland

by Scott Nickel

-- DON'T BE DEPRESSED, TYRONE-- SO WHAT IF "CHESTERFIELD" DIDN'T MAKE US TEN GRAND-- AT LEAST DOOBIE, HERE, GOT OFF WIT JUST CONTUSIONS TO DA HEAD!
OOOH! HELLO? ANYONE HOME?
-- I'M RANDI RAE -- I'M HERE FOR THE WAITRESS JOB! WHERE'S THE OWNER?
WAITRESS WANTED
RIGHT HERE!
I'M TYRONE--
OOOH, BUT YOU'RE JUST A KITTY-CAT!!
HEY! I'M A TUFFCAT! WE'RE HARD-UP FER HELP SO YOU'RE HIRED-- I'LL SHOW YA YOU'RE UNFORM...
So--
NOW DAT'S DA WAY A WOMAN SHOULD LOOK!
OOOOH! LEATHER IS SO NUMMY!!
NUMMY??!
©NICKEL 83

NEXT: Tyrone's big move!!

the GADFLY

By Peter Brennan

And now, the Irony of Our Lives:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency practices its civil defense siren every Tuesday at noon. Dan Galpern of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, wants everyone to help practice for the big one. So when you hear the siren at noon on Tuesdays, you are supposed to lie down and practice being dead. Every week in front of the Student Union, Galpern "will rise fron the dead" and play taps.

Galpern picked the Student Union figuring it "would be ground zero," although he says it would take only a conventional warhead to blow the Pyramids up.

However, if it is not Tuesday at noon when you hear this siren, "Be prepared to defend yourself from a nuclear attack," Galpern advises.

★ ★ ★

Rusty Weston, a Phoenix editor, spotted Wes Gedney — SF State's former financial aid director who embezzled $1500 — receiving a law degree from Antioch College on Feb. 4. Other notables receiving degrees were Mayors Dianne Feinstein and Tom Bradley.

★ ★ ★

somebody screwed up somewhere with the University's paychecks this week. The paychecks will be a day late because someone sent them to the wrong university.

★ ★ ★

I noticed a headline on one of the radical newspapers which went something like this: "Millions go homeless while billions go to Pentagon." Since my ambition in life is to someday work for the public relations department of the Pentagon, I thought of my own headline, "Billions go to welfare bums while MX goes homeless." Do I get the job?

★ ★ ★

Lisa Swenarski gave me the name of another teacher with a certain class:

William Dickey teaches English 550, The Rise of the Novel.

★ ★ ★

The college whiz kids are mad about last week's article in Phoenix concerning disgruntled College Bowl participants. Everyone should know though, who the smartest man on campus is.

"I have more brains than anyone on campus — I mean in jars," says Larry Swan, biology profesor, whose office is in the Museum of Human Anatomy and Evolution, located in Hensill Hall, room 107.

★ ★ ★

I know a lot about cruising in class but Hal Markowitz's class will do it in style during spring break. Markowitz, a professor of biology, will be leading a week-long expedition, March 25 to April 3, to the Sea of Cortez in Baja. Students will travel aboard a newly launched 95-foot boat called "The Executive." It should be a great class — good even for two units — as nature lovers can observe, photograph and study a variety of land and sea animals, including the blue whale. The only problem with the class is that it costs $895. The expedition is also opened to non-students. For more information, contact the Extended Education Office.

★ ★ ★

Tom Guering's unfavorable review of the James Brown concert two weeks ago drew nasty letters from Bruce Sherr, AS vice-president and Fritz Kasten, associated director of AS Performing Arts. The following is Guering's review of the review:

Dear Fritz and Bruce,

Appealing to the readers' common sense by reinforcing your own unimpeachably experienced judgment with that of two fine critics is undoubtedly a master stroke of self-expression. Who would dare question the unsurpassed critical powers of Joel Selvin or the incomparable eye for musical nuance that Robert Hilburn possesses?

Tell me Bruce, did your toilet clog the way mine did?

Your humble student,
the Brown Bomber

★ ★ ★

Someone is putting their x's and o's in the strangest places. In the courtyard between the Humanities and Business buildings, someone wrote on the statue of the naked man, "Do I have to look at this?" with an arrow pointing directly to a circled x on the phallic symbol. It sure would have been funny to have seen this person kneeling before the statue writing x's and o's.

★ ★ ★

In last week's faculty column, Arthur Berger, professor of broadcasting, wrote that Pac-Man is like masturbation. If that's true, what is Mz. Pac-Man like? Celibacy?

★ ★ ★

One quick unneeded reminder: Feb. 25 is the last chance to drop a class without a lot of paperwork. Or as English Professor Donald Doub told his class, it's the last chance for faculty members to "bubble you out" of your class.

★ ★ ★

Quote of the week:

After all, the best part of a holiday is perhaps not so much to be resting yourself, as to see all the other fellows busy working.
—Kenneth Grahame in "the Wind in the Willows"

Do you have a funny little story or a jucy piece of gossip to go in the Gadfly? Let me know by dropping off a note in my box at the Phoenix (HLL 207) or calling me at 469-2525.

Offshore drilling could strike it rich for education

Gerry Fisher, a professor of physics at SF State for 10 years, was raised in New York City and admits he has never been to Texas. The following are Fisher's views on how to raise money for the state deficit. Like many of the teachers in the Physics Department, he has "undoubtedly" been offered more money to go into private business.

By Gerald Fisher

The $27 billion California state budget is not in balance. Expenditures, we are told, exceed receipts by about $1.5 billion or by about 5 percent.

It should not be so difficult to increase revenue by such a small amount and, frankly, we do not understand why the Sacramento establishment finds the problem so taxing (this is a pun for which I extend deepest apologies). We actually do understand but that is the subject for another piece.

One could obviously raise the additional revenue by increasing the income tax by $1.5 billion and be done with it. That is one approach, but there are a number of less painful methods.

An increase in the state sales tax by 1 percent would raise about $300 million or 20 percent of the total. Though not likely to be popular, the extra penny on the dollar could hardly be interpreted as a grave hardship to anyone.

Lotteries raise hundreds of millions of dollars in large states such as New York and Pennsylvania. Instead of lowering the boom on the universities in this state, let's have a state lottery.

The state currently levies 7 cents-per-gallon tax on auto fuel. With the price of gasoline falling, and likely to continue to fall, the time would be right to up this to say, 10 cents. The 3 cents-per-gallon increase would raise an additional $300 million — another 20 percent — and again would hardly send anyone to the poorhouse.

Other revenue enhancement measures — to coin (oops!) a phrase — are available.

Lotteries raise hundreds of millions of dollars in large states such as New York and Pennsylvania. Instead of lowering the boom on the universities in this state, let's have a state lottery.

Off-track betting is also a good bet. It brings in more than $200 million in New York.

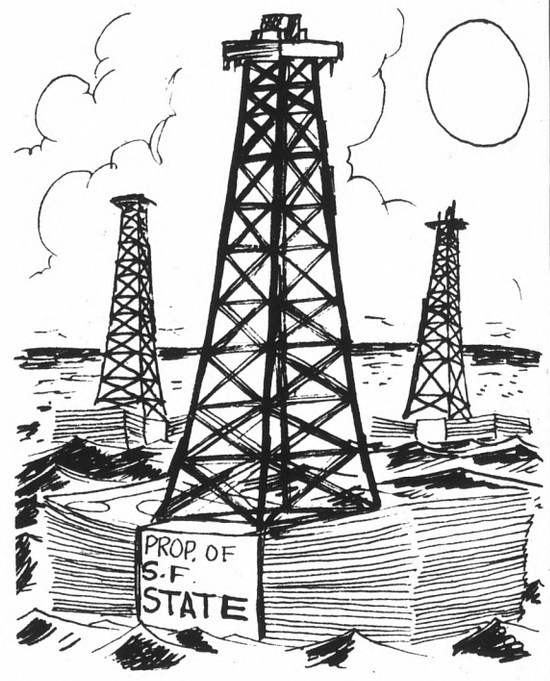
In fact, why don't we go all the way and legalize gambling in California? Gambling isn't so terribly evil, and those who indulge will continue to do so whether it is legal or not. In any case, the small negatives associated with legalized betting would be far outweighed by the ability of this mechanism to, by itself, bring the budget into near balance.

The simplest and most desirable way to increase state revenue is, unfortunately, also the least popular. To our amazement, every spokesman on the subject is outspoken in opposition. Even worse, to advocate this position puts one in league with James Watt. I will, nevertheless, go forward head, held high, and without equivocation argue that drilling for oil offshore should begin post-haste.

Estimates indicate the California continental shelf may contain upwards of 5 billion barrels of oil. Some even believe that the reservoir may even exceed Prudhoe Bay in Alaska in capacity. At current world prices, that oil is worth something like $30 billion per year. The revenue to California would certainly be a multi-billion budget-balancing bonanza even if the state's share is only a few percent.

Unfortunately, the money won't flow until the oil does and that won't happen for years. But we should strike the deal, rent the tracts, begin the negotiations — many will be needed since the oil is offshore and not technically in California — and do everything possible to enhance current revenues.

There is, of course, the inevitable risk to the environment.



To hear some tell it, one would think this problem is new. Far from it! The problem has existed since the first Hittite removed iron from the earth to make that first sword.

The biggest oil field in the Western Hemisphere (and second only to the Saudi Arabian pool) is the Texas-Oklahoma reservoir discovered early in this century.

You can imagine the typical Texas rancher's response at the prospect of drilling on his property.

"You're gonna put one of them giant drillin' rigs on my cattle grazin' land. Why, we've been herdin' here since my granddaddy fought the injuns back in '54. Listen here fella, if I ever see yer face again on my property, this shotgun will do my talking!"

Well, why didn't you say so 'pardner?' if I take this fence down do you think it would be easier to get yer equipment in?

"But sir," said the oilman, "we will pay you $10 million for the right to drill and 10 percent of everything we find. If our surveys are correct, your end could easily amount to many tens of millions of dollars."

"Well, why didn't you say so, 'Partner?' If I take this here fence down do you think it would be easier to get yer equipment in?"

And so the rigs multiplied, as they have in Alaska, where offshore oil has eliminated income tax and forced the state to try to resolve the problem of how to distribute this vast wealth to its inhabitants.

And so it should go in California.

Or at least one of the other straight-forward revenue options should be chosen. These options are far better than to undercut the state's university system.

The Phoenix is featuring a special column written by faculty members discussing current controversies in their fields. If you are an instructor, or know an instructor, who would like to write a column, contact Peter Brennan or Jim Uomini at the Phoenix, EXT 2083.

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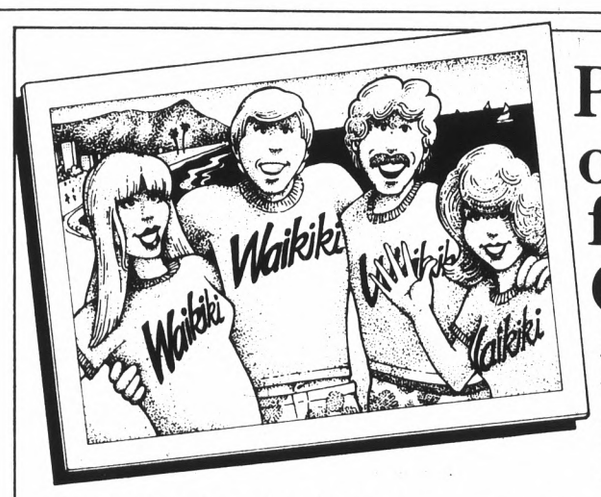

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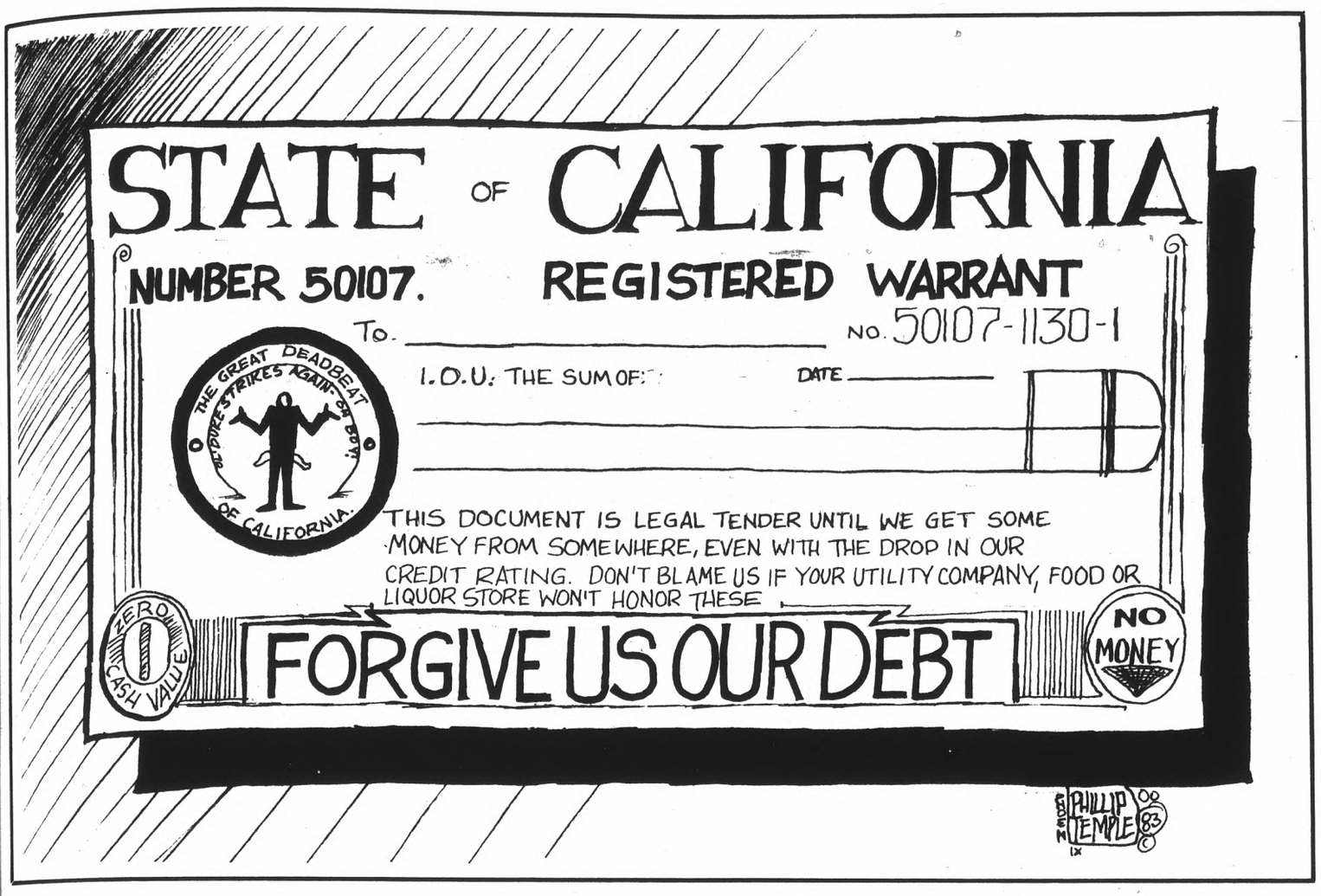
Opinion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Symphony contradicts writing

By Peter Brennan

As I put on a dress shirt, gray slacks, a navy blue jacket and brown suede shoes, Pink Floyd blasted on the radio, "We don't want no education."

I danced happily to the beat. For that evening, I would be attending the symphony for the first time. I hadn't read many stories about the symphony but I would soon find out why so many people were devoted to it.

She, of course, would be going with me. She had turned me onto Dvorak's New World Symphony which the San Francisco Symphony would be playing. It was only appropriate.

We walked into Davies Hall where, although there were many elegantly dressed people, the first person I noticed wore an open-collar shirt. The concert wouldn't be as stuffy as I thought.

Inside the hall, I looked around in awe. The name, Davies Hall, implies that this is a place where old war veterans met. The name doesn't hint at the grandeur of the building.

The high ceilings suggest that space is priceless, like the old Renaissance palaces.

Yet, unlike many modern buildings which try to imitate Renaissance palaces, the walls do not have tacky fake artwork.

Glass disks, five feet in diameter, hang from the ceilings like clouds. The seats are located comfortably around the stage where the 50 or so symphony performers were practicing, sounding incohesive.

When the lights were lowered, a young man came onstage to give a brief talk. The audience enjoyed his 10-minute speech, often breaking into laughter. I didn't understand what he said.

The conductor, Leonard Slatkin, then began the preliminary pieces — Schwantner's Aftertones of Infinity (what a lovely title, she said) and Walton's Violin Concerto in B minor.

As the music started, I got out my notebook. When I started writing, however, it seemed the eyes of those around silently admonished me.

Nevertheless, I began to jot down notes. My attention first tuned to the acoustics. As a veteran of rock concerts, where bands often sound much worse than their albums, the acoustics of the symphony sounded much better than any rock band could hope for. The live performance proved why any stereo system is inadequate in comparison.

The sounds from a movie scene then came to mind. The sounds were ones that I had always thought were a part of that movie's natural environment. I listened, amazed to find that 50 people playing the instruments could give the illusion of a stream flowing down a mountain. I couldn't remember the name of the movie, though. Perhaps it was my own illusion.

I turned my head and looked at her. She was staring straight ahead. It looked like everyone around me had drifted off onto their own worlds, each finding their own high. Maybe the symphony created an addiction to illusions.

Finally the conductor began what I had been waiting for all evening — Dvorak's famous piece.

I started to write again, but I still felt out of place. Everyone else was on their own cloud. I was trying to reach my own world also, but everytime I started to write, my pen felt heavy.

Trying to write during a symphony, instead of simply absorbing it, was contradictory. A symphony lives for the moment; it's a time to forget worldly problems for a couple of hours.

I put down my pen and enjoyed a different type of note.

Power

We read in the Los Angeles Times that Chancellor Reynolds is "dismayed"' by the entrance of John Anderson into the race for the SF State presidency. An unidentified source close to the chancellor is quoted as saying that "she comes from a pure academic atmosphere where candidates come through proper channels and politicians don't get into the act."

Obviously the hard lessons from the chancellor's five month crash course, Financial Devastation 101, have yet to penetrate her pure academic mind.

But those lessons should be too clear to anyone watching the current financial debacle in Sacramento: California no longer can count on the revenues to support past levels of quality and access to higher education in the state. Those revenue sources have been drying up dramatically since the advent of President Ronald Reagan's "New Federalism" cuts in state aid and, more importantly, the nationwide taxpayer revolt.

That rebellion, sweeping California and the nation, has been called a "revolt of the haves." The first to go, as the lack of funds is translated into fee hikes on California campuses, will be the financially needy — those for whom a higher education is most critical if social progress means anything in this country.

Soon after passage of Proposition 13, the legislature repealed the inventory tax. Last year, California voters repealed the inheritance tax. Bank and corporate taxes have fallen steadily since the 1950s as a percentage of state revenues. Next year their share will fall from 13.5 percent to an estimated 10.8 percent. The revolt of the "haves" has not run its course.

The CSU system and every other state agency that relies on general fund revenues is in for a long and vicious battle for every dollar.

Now then, into this maelstrom to do battle against overwhelming political and economic forces Chancellor Reynolds would reach again into the world of pure academia, there to pluck someone who has come up through the proper channels. The lions have been set loose and the chancellor is casting about for her wine opener.

President Romberg has long defended his invisibility on campus as necessary because his primary function, he discovered, was lobbying in Sacramento. That's called politics, chancellor, and right now, we need a pro. In fact, we need a lot more. We need an educator in the fullest sense of the word because the next president of this school is going to have a new and vital task: the re-education of the citizens of California as to the nature and importance of higher education in this state.

Twenty-three years ago the legislature passed the Master Plan for California Higher Education. Hidden away in that document was a prophetic warning that seemed unnecessary at the time: "the citizenry of the state must be imbued with the desire and will to provide adequately for public higher education."

More than anything, SF State and higher education as a whole in California need someone who could step out and use the position as a bully pulpit to rally support for education.

Because that's the bottom line. Public support.

John Anderson would bring a ready-made forum to the SF State presidency. He would bring immediate prestige and public recognition. His views are sought out by the press and public. We could ask little more from a spokesman.

Anderson's 20 years in the U.S. Congress gave him an intricate knowledge of the ways of power in a legislative body. He would have access to the legislature that would take anyone else years to build. He would not be just another face either in Sacramento or on campus.

These are dangerous times for education. Anderson said in a Phoenix interview, "It might be that a person with certain political skills could be useful to a great university."

We couldn't agree more. Especially right now.

Letters

College Bowl

Editor:

Thanks for your penetrating report on the College Bowl team in your Feb. 10 issue. It was surprising how much Sotcher knew that I, as a team member, had never heard of. I would, however, like to refute some of the vicious rumors that I have been hearing. Some have suggested that Sotcher is good friends with fellow Phoenix reporter Jim Grodnik, who was rejected from the team, and that the article was written as part of Grodnik's grudge campaign. Obviously, this can't be true! The Phoenix's reputation for thoroughness, accuracy and, above all, impartiality has spread from one end of East State Drive to the other.

You are quite right that the coach has no business selecting the team personally. In fact, I have a modest proposal to make. Sotcher and Grodnik's talents in this direction should be put to work as heads of a commission in charge of all of our college teams. People of this caliber would surely eliminate all conflict of interest. Also. as Sotcher implies, all ambiguities in the rules should be construed against the coach, to ensure fairness. Similar programs could be set up with newspapers on a larger scale. Think of how the problems with Al Davis could have been avoided with Herb Caen in charge.

Again, thanks for a most creative and stimulating article.

Sincerely,
Frederick A. Moen

Diatribe

Editor,

As coach of the SF State University College Bowl team, I would like to comment on the Phoenix College Bowl article, but it hasn't come out yet.

I would like to explain the reason Grodnik and Dierickx were not selected was that they were inferior players, but the article hasn't come out yet.

I would like State students to know that we beat the defending regional champions, Fresno, 330 to 300, but the article hasn't come out yet.

I would like to reassure Dierickx that State did send "the best team" to the regionals precisely because she was not on it, but the article hasn't come out yet.

Now I did see *something* in Feb. 10th's Phoenix. It took up column space, was typeset and got ink all over my fingers, but it wasn't the article either Jim Grodnik or Peggy Sotcher interviewed me for. (Jim Grodnik? Hmmm. . . is this the same Jim Grodnik who played so badly in the intramural finals and is now complaining so loudly?)

Of course, if I had Lesley Salas' "intuition" (or perhaps Peggy's — is that where she got her material for the February 10 diatribe?), I would probably know when the real College Bowl article is coming out.

Be assured that when it does, I will be more than happy to comment.

Patrick Conroy, Coach
SF State College Bowl
1982 and 1983

No sour grapes

Editor,

Re: your College Bowl article (Feb. 10). In the interests of fair play I would like to offer the following comments, to wit: at no time was I personally treated with anything less than courtesy and respect by all involved in the College Bowl. Coach Conroy was encouraging and enthusiastic toward me, allowing me to practice with the team after the intramural portion was completed.

I feel very strongly that those players picked by the varsity exhibited complete qualification for their selection and I admire both their accomplishments and intelligence.

My complaint, then, is not "sour grapes." I feel, with such competition, I was not qualified or prepared for a varsity slot. To avert animosity let me close with this. My fellow team members by College Bowl rules were automatically part of the varsity. As it transpired, one of them qualified for the "first four" on the varsity and the others did not.

In the future, with improved communication between coach and players, the "first four" selection process will become clear, and hurt feelings can be avoided. Congratulations to Kent, Lesley, Dani, Rick and Gary and good luck.

John E. Dyer

Our scandal

Editor,

Your article on the College Bowl was a disappointment, to say the least. Instead of focusing on the team's fine performance at the regionals, you instead attempted to taint the entire College Bowl program by manufacturing a scandal. As a College Bowl intramural participant the past two years, I can say without reservation that there was no such scandal. The entire team selection process was fair and reasonable. The only scandal that occurred was the one perpetrated by your paper and its unfounded allegations. Where were the Phoenix reporters during the intramural competition? Try to get more facts before you make any accusations or implications.

This year's regional team represented the best SF State had to offer. Those who couldn't make the team, including myself, did not match the skills of this year's team members. Our team distinguished themselves and SF State at the regional tournament, and they should be accorded proper credit.

Sincerely,
Damon Lieu

Francisco Examiner, lists the Mississippi River, 3,710 miles long, as being the longest river in the United States.

M. Martin
SF State student

Prissy and bitchy

Editor,

Congratulations to Jamie Alison Cohen for the excellent article on Paul D. Hardman, owner and publisher of the gay publication, The Voice. Cohen did an expert job of letting Hardman hang himself. PG&E should tap Hardman's mouth for the apparently limitless supply of natural gas that issues therefrom. What a pompous, laughable figure Hardman reveals himself to be.

My only objection to your article is the headline. Hardman may "voice" Republican views but he certainly doesn't voice most gay views that I am familiar with. No spokesperson for the gay community possessed of an I.Q. that exceeds the outdoor temperature would ever make so sweeping, ludicrous and alienating a statement as: "All of the great moments in history have been made by gay people." Nor do any of the gay people I know believe that women are too untalented to write for a rag like The Voice. In fact, the talents of those who do write for The Voice must be questioned.

The many issues of The Voice that I have seen are everything that Hardman says his publication is not. It manages to be prissy, bitchy and vulgar all at once. As Hardman eagerly "admits," The Voice is Hardman's voice and so, like its publisher, the publication suffers pathetic delusions of grandeur. Here's one gay male who regards The Voice as an embarrassment and its publisher as a deficit in the gay community.

John W. Ricco
San Francisco, CA

The Phoenix will print almost any letter to the editor on any subject. Letters can be dropped off at the Phoenix, HLL 207, or mailed c/o Journalism Department, San Francisco State, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132.

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White Panthers stalk Mayor Feinstein

'She is guilty of a tyrannical attack on the Second Amendment'

By Ana S. Melara

On April 24, San Francisco voters will go to the polls to vote on whether Dianne Feinstein should continue as mayor. Tom Stevens, spokesman for the White Panther Party, whose petition initiated the recall action, said he advises that they decide on the issue at hand — gun control.

The mayor supported a hand-gun ban which was ruled unconstitutional by an appeals court last October. The California Supreme Court refused to hear the city's appeal.

"If (the voters) don't think that the mayor is guilty of the charge, they should vote to keep her in office regardless of other issues," said Stevens.

However, there is already proof that some do not see this as a one-issue election, but as an opportunity to get revenge, as Feinstein once said. Stevens said Feinstein fed the media the idea that gays were behind the recall petition, but he said "there's not a single fact to substantiate" it. He said the gays are against the recall and have never contributed to it.

Yet the "smorgasbord of dissatisfaction," — as Feinstein calls it — includes gay dissatisfaction over how she has represented and helped their cause during her term in office.

In general, the gay community is not in agreement on how it will handle the recall. The Stonewall Gay Democratic Club has shown support for the recall, voting in favor of it at last week's monthly meeting. The group cites four major complaints about Feinstein, including her veto of the domestic partners legislation — still a sore spot in the gay community. Ben Gardiner, secretary of the club, said Feinstein has been "a roadblock to harmonious relationships," possibly referring to problems with police harassment. He has started a letter-writing campaign to other homosexual groups and organizations in San Francisco, asking for support in their standoff against Feinstein.

Many gays questioned about their feelings toward Feinstein and the recall itself have stated general support for her and satisfaciton with what she has done for the gay community, but notice room for improvements. Gwenn Craig, president of the Harvey Milk Gay Democratic Club, one of the city's largest and most acitve gay groups, said she does not think many gays will support the White Panther recall.

The White Panther Party started its crusade to oust Feinstein from office in August after her sponsorship of the proposal to ban the possession of handguns in San Francisco. Six members of the board of supervisors supported the ban.

The Panthers had initially wanted to recall all supervisors who voted in favor of the handgun ban but because they thought people would not have time to sign all the petitions they decided to focus on the mayor. Quentin Kopp was the lone supervisor who did not support the ban.

Based on the support the recall petition got — 23,780 valid signatures — Stevens said he thinks voters will choose to have Feinstein recalled in the election.

While they have succeeded in what they started out to do, Stevens said the White Panthers still have problems that could defeat them. He said they have a problem with the media conveying falsehoods. He cited their acceptance of Feinstein's statement that the gays were behind the recall petition, without asking for evidence, as an example. "There's not a single fact to substantiate that," said Stevens.

Stevens said newspapers have declined to print the text of the petition instead of the fragments, and to make retractions. "We have a right to criticize the media for really being irresponsible," he said.

The petition reads:

"By conspiring to impose a ruthless, reckless fiat against possession of handguns, even in one's own home, Dianne Feinstein is guilty of a tyrannical attack on the Second Amendment which, far from making San Francisco safer, will, by disarming potential victims, be the direct cause of deaths of innocent people. This fiat premises that handguns are less safe than long guns, which is imbecilic. It decrees that women living alone be subjected to real terror, which is misogynous. It promises that the gun ban will be enforced only selectively (obviously against those the government disfavors), which is totalitarian.

"This scheme can only help 1) criminals, 2) the turguit class of lawyers whose collective income increases with the crime rate, 3) advocates of a police state, 4) organized crime which will take over handgun sales from legitimate vendors, 5)politicians receiving funds from the above, which will hurt in the cruelest fashion everyone else.

"Regardless of whether this fiat is enjoined or repealed, we have a sacred responsibility to protect the Bill of Rights against the treachery of officials who, with no comprehension of the theory of united government, would plunge the citizenry into abject dependency on a ruinously expensive police state."

The press is not the only problem the Panthers face. They may be locked in jail by the time of the election. They are awaiting the next hearing, scheduled for Feb. 23, on charges of battery. In August several members of the White Panthers, some drunks and bystanders were involved in two separate incidents in which Panther members were arrested for fighting. Stevens said the "district attorney is prosecuting for defending ourselves from drunks and refusing to prosecute the drunks."

Clint Reilly, described as "one of the hottest campaign professionals in the state," said the Feinstein campaign will focus attention on the recall as the work of a "fringe" group and as an irresponsible use of the recall, which people will see as a waste of taxpayer money. Feinstein questions why it is necessary "to spend $400,000 of taxpayers' money for a special election when the election for mayor is six months away."

Stevens said the White Panthers did not want "to have to choose someone who may even be worse" than Feinstein for the November election. If Feinstein is defeated in the recall election the board of supervisors will choose an interim mayor to serve for the remainder of Feinstein's term.

"It's a joke that politicians are claiming they can't afford the expense of democratic elections. There are several other examples of special elections that are called including a runoff after the November election, and they all cost the same as this recall," said Stevens. "Nobody complains about them."

Patterson estimates that this election will cost the city's taxpayers about $450,000 and more if Feinstein wins the election. The city must pick up the tab of campaign costs when it wins recall elections. No estimate of how much Feinstein's campaign will cost has been given.

The White Panther Party spent a total of about $1,700 on the recall petition campaign, most of which was spent on publishing statements and pamphlets. The money came from individual contributions.

Even with the recall election two months away, the Panthers are looking farther ahead. Stevens said they are trying to get a group of 500 people to hold a primary among themselves to select a candidate for the November election. While he does not hint at who might be considered, he does guarantee that it won't be a member of the Panthers.

They should have no problem finding a candidate, though. Stevens said he "could name 100 people who would be good as mayor."

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Keith, Happy Birthday. Wishing you a year filled with, "pure pleasure".

Cherin

CMG Dinner at Chez What ce soir? Grits L'Orange on the house. Wup! Wup! Wup! TLT

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Summer Sessions bulletins available March 24. Pick up your copy in the Extended Education Office, NAd 153.

Phi Sigma Sigma, holding a fantastic dance benefit for National Kidney Foundation, Feb. 25, 9pm to 2am, TFaire, Student Union, $3.00/with ID, $3.50/w/out.
Have a mobility limitation and need help getting around campus? Call DISABLED STUDENT SERVICES x2472/2377 to get a free ride!

Bisexual Workshop, Feb. 22, 1-3 pm, SU A-E, film presentation and discussion groups. All sexual orientations welcome, sponsored by EROS, x2325.

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Fellowship Christian Athletes meets every Monday, SU B112. Intimate fellowship relating bible principles to athletics and our daily lives.

Picket for Educational Rights, Thurs. Feb. 17, 12:00 noon. Meet in front of the SU. Committee for Educational Rights.

Need experience for finding a job or going to a professional school? Come to Volunteer Opportunities workshop sponsored by P.H.P.S.A. on Fri., Feb. 18, 12-2, Barbary Coast.

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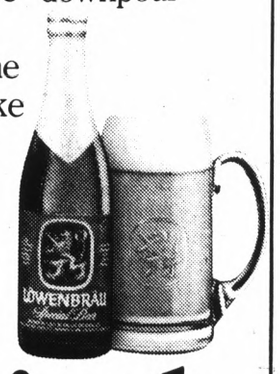

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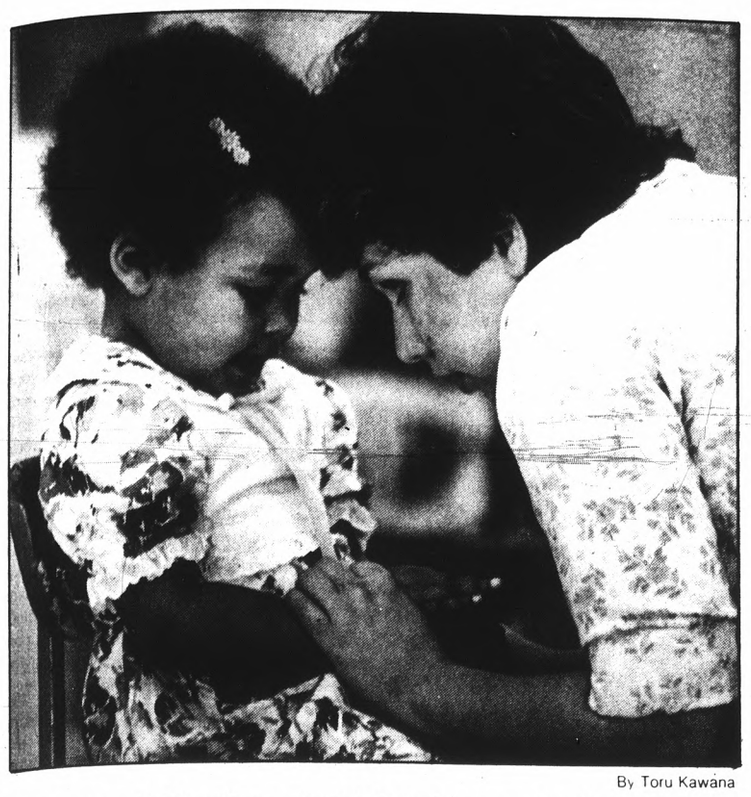

By Toru Kawana

Time out for Robin after a playful disturbance at the Child Center's morning "Story Time" led by student volunteer Mary Weston.

AS Child Center is overcrowded; 70 toddlers wait

By Ursula Irwin

The patter of tiny feet and screeching laughter resound through the Associated Students Children's Center wedged between Mary Ward Hall and the Lake Merced parking lot entrance. Finger-paintings decorate the walls.

A toddler on a giant plastic crayon car rolls by, hotly pursued by another in a fire truck.

The center is licensed to care for 12 infant-toddlers and 31 pre-schoolers. This semester 130 students and several faculty members tried to enroll their children for morning or afternoon sessions, but only 50 were accommodated. waiting list of 70 remains for the infant-toddler section, but the pre-school still has a few openings.

"There are fewer facilities for infants and toddlers around," explains Cindy Caole, the center's director.

Since Caole took charge last September, the infant-toddler section was enlarged. The remodeling, done by volunteer labor with a $1,000 AS support grant for materials, will soon add 11 new openings. In addition, the center will adjust its license for more infant-toddler care.

An increase in demand for infant care since fall has enlarged waiting lists at UC Berkeley's seven child care centers, according to director Annette Sandry.

While Cal State Hayward has no waiting list now, anxious parents have begun to sign up for openings next fall, said Director Trudy Benton.

Both directors cite more parents with babies returning to school as factors for the increase.

The SF State center is funded by the AS and parent fees. "Our total budget this year is $72,000. (The AS) projects we will bring in $40,000 from parents' fees," Caole said.

Last year's budget for the center was $62,000, according to AS Business Manager Robert J. Kamai.

Based on a sliding scale, the fees for each four-hour morning or afternoon session range from $4 to $7 for one child. In addition, parents must contribute some volunteer work, but "a lot of times parents would rather give money than their time," Caole said.

The 4-year old center employs only two full-time credentialed teachers, leaving many of the responsibilities to the volunteer parent and student staff.

"Daycare is really hard to find and really expensive," said John Porter, a computer science student who brings his 12-month-old son Nathan to the center for three weekly afternoon sessions. Last semester Nathan was on the waiting list and received costly private care.

Six private nurseries in San Francisco and Daly City said they do not accept children until they are 2 years old. Their monthly fees range from $200 to $300.

That leaves private babysitters who may or may not be licensed and charge $45 to $65 per week for full-time infant care, according to four private sitters listed in the Chronicle and Progress.

Renelle Osorio, whose 18-month-old daughter Kourtney was on the waiting list for "at least one semester," finds the center's environment "stimulating."

Caole says the center is "not baby-sitter oriented. We do a lot of teaching."

Caole would like to start an internship program with the Education Department and the Psychology Department's Child Study Center.

"We are right here. It's an ideal situation for internships," said Caole.

By Toru Kawana

To the delight of her pre-schoolers, full-time teacher Rowena McNulty makes her entrance at 9 a.m. Interrupting "story time," her swarm of fans tugged their favored leader into the limelight.

'Cheap-sandwich' vote — new item for Gold Coast

By Jim Grodnik

Hungry students in a hurry can get a hot sandwich in a minute at a new Gold Coast bake shop concession featuring a daily special for under $2.

The Student Union Governing Board gave unanimous approval to the enterprise yesterday after a two-week trial run in which the sandwiches sold out every day.

Board chairman Scott Smith, who was allowed to sample the sandwiches, said the concession provides a needed fast food service. "I think the quality is good — the sandwiches are made fresh each morning," he said.

Daily specials include ham and cheese on a kaiser roll, a turkey and ham mini-sub and a hot ham and cheese croissant.

In other action, the board approved Smith's recommendation of W. Scott Johnson to the board to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Robert Ellis.

After SUGB advertisements in Phoenix, Golden Gater and the Associated Students Calendar at the beginning of the semester, nine students applied for the slot.

"Johnson is exceptionally well-qualified," said Smith, who is empowered by SUGB bylaws to make a recommendation for board vacancies. Smith said he favored a change in the bylaws to provide for a more democratic selection process.

Mark Breazea, who ran unsuccessfully for the board in the last election and applied for the current vacancy, said the process is "literally a blank check for the board chairman."

Johnson has a 4.0 grade average in SF State's MBA program, and also maintained one at the University of San Francisco. He participated in a marketing-class study of Student Union problems and worked as a construction worker on the building in 1975.

Faculty representative Eric Solomon commented, "I'm glad it's so close to Easter. It sounds like the second coming."

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'Grass-roots' fund freeze

By John Montrose

Republican leader Dan Bowden calls the peace movement baloney.

By Jim Grodnik

Last week, Harold Willens, founder of Californians for a Bilateral Nuclear Freeze, presented President Ronald Reagan with a letter calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons — a letter mandated by the passage of Proposition 12 in California last November by a vote of 3,565,266 to 2,872,000.

In an October 1982 press conference, Reagan said the freeze was "inspired not by the sincere honest people who want peace, but by those who want the weakening of America and are manipulating many honest and sincere people."

According to the financial disclosure filed with the California Secretary of State Feb. 2, the following people fall into that catagory: Norman Lear, Bill Graham, Sam Kagel, Burt Lancaster, Carrol O'Connor, Susan Sarandon, James Whitmore and Mary Tyler Moore — all of whom contributed more than $100 each to Proposition 12.

Statewide contributions to Proposition 12 totaled $2,158,917, according to documents filed Feb.2 with the Secretary of State, but according to Doreen Kenney, bookkeeper for CBNF, money has continued to pour in and the total is now more than $3 million.

"I couldn't count the contributions," she said. "I've had literally boxes and boxes filled with checks. It was incredible.

"I've worked in other campaigns but I've never seen anything like this. A great mob of grass-roots people. Even without being asked, they sent in their money," Kenney said.

An article by Frank Chapple, "Masters of Manipulation," in the June 1982 Reader's Digest was the source of Reagan's attack on the freeze movement. According to the article, the Soviet Union is behind the nuclear freeze movement in Europe.

Last week in a Time magazine article, Edward J. O'Malley, assistant FBI director in charge of intelligence said the Soviet intelligence agency KGB has recently devoted "serious attention to the anti-war movement in the United States," but has "not manipulated the American anti-war movement significantly."

The two largest out-of-state contributers to the CBNF were the Youth Project, Inc., Washington D.C. ($66,750) and the Fund for Peace, New York City ($40,000).

According to Tricia Rubacky, Youth Project program associate, the Youth Project is a non-profit foundation dedicated to social change. The foundation deals with such issues as social justice, the economy, the environment and war and peace. The foundation is 13 years old.

"Our annual report is public record, and so are the names of our contributers. We have no connection whatsoever with the Soviet Union," she said.

The Fund for Peace was founded by Wall Street investor Randoph Compton after his son was killed in Korea. According to the Fund's media associate Adele Starr, the organization is run by retired high-ranking military men who have testified before Congress on Vietnam and El Salvador. She said any connection with the Soviet Union is "ridiculous."

Closer to home, the San Francisco chapter of the CBNF raised $73,484 for the campaign. Money came from individual donations and from benefits at the Great American Music Hall ($1059), the On Broadway Theater ($221), the Other Cafe ($160) and the Firesign Theater ($7,956).

Co-director of CBNF, Scott Imler, said large contributers usually give to candidates, not state propositions. "This type of campaign is a much more grass-roots effort," he said. Contributions under $100 outnumbered those over $100 by a ratio of 25-to-1.

"I think Reagan digs his own grave every time he talks about outside influence," said Imler. "This Soviet-inspired stuff is absolutely ludicrous. They haven't sent me any checks, I'm still out pounding the streets to keep the operation going."

Dan Bowden, the executive director of the Republican Party of San Francisco views the freeze issue differently. He said Reagan has been inappropriately cast as a warmonger. "The whole peace movement is a bunch of baloney, and you can quote me on that," he said.

"Sponsors come from every liberal leftist in the country, and I think there is a strong possibility that the money is coming from the Soviets," said Bowden.

He said those who voted for Proposition 12 "were reacting on a strictly emotional basis, rather than a foundation of intellect."

At SF State, faculty members who contributed to the CBNF include Sol E. Cooper, lecturer in engineering, ($100); David G. Renaker, professor of English, ($120); Susan Bronstein, lecturer in English, ($350) and Pat Werthimer ($100), a student last semester, and wife of Jerrold L Werthimer, professor of journalism.

Cooper disagreed that supporters of the freeze reacted emotionally. He said, "That's nonsense, the whole pitch that we have to keep building arms to infinity is an emotional response."

Bronstein said of Reagan's statement about outside influence in the freeze, "It's ridiculous that he can't see that the issue itself is enough to promote the movement.

"The issue is so serious and people are so frightened we don't need anybody from the outside to influence us. I find it almost laughable that he can't recognize this," she said.

Pat Werthimer said, "Reagan's statement was silly and exceptionally irresponsible, even for him. It sounded like the witch-hunt days of the McCarthy era. Nowadays, people know better than that."

Big names, big bucks

All campaign contributions of $100 or more are a matter of public record. Here are some contributors to the Californians for a Bilateral Weapons Freeze:

Norman and Francis Lear, $80,000; Burt Lancaster, $500; Carrol O'Connor, $500; Susan Sarandon, $100; and attorney Sam Kagel, arbitrator of the NFL players strike, $100.

Major contributers include Albert B. Wells of Forestville, Calif. $15,200; Alexander P. Hixon of Pasadena, $25,000; Edward G. Burdick of New York City, $15,000; Alida Dayton of New York City, $50,000; Norman Cousins, $1,000 and Mary Tyler Moore, $3,000.

Salvadoran refugee escapes political terror

By Dennis Wyss

His refugee permit states he is 23 years old, but the weariness etched into his handsome face and the dark circles under his eyes speak of an age that can only be measured by violence and despair.

But despite the terror and hardship in his past, Alberto, an El Salvadoran who has lived in San Francisco, for the past year and a half, still feels lucky.

"I'm alive. I made it out," he says softly.

One of the 23,000 refugees from the bloodshed in Central America that Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officials estimate have settled in the Bay Area in the past two years, Alberto was an industrial engineering student at a Jesuit university in San Salvador three years ago when the telephone calls started late at night.

"The caller would tell me to keep away from Eduardo Morales, a friend of mine since childhood, and also a student at the university. They said he was a leftist guerrilla. I didn't know he was a guerrilla. I was not political. All I wanted was my degree and a job when I completed my studies.

"I asked Morales about it. He admitted he was a guerrilla and said he was sorry people were calling me. He never tried to recruit me."

Alberto's late night caller — whom he feels "wasn't trying to scare me, just prevent me" — was soon replaced by another series of nocturnal calls with a different warning in a distinctly more ominous tone.

"They said I was defecting from the guerrillas and if I didn't go back, I'd be killed.

"This went on for awhile and then someone else called — I think now that it was Morales — and said, 'Get out of the country. They're going to kill you.'

"That call really scared me," he said, shivering at the memory. "I knew that if I stayed in El Salvador I would die."

Alberto's grandmother, aunt and several cousins had moved to San Francisco several years earlier. He called them, explained the situation and asked for help. His grandmother knew of a man who made his living smuggling people from Mexico to the United States.

The relatives in San Francisco pooled their meager savings and sent Alberto the $1,500 the smuggler charged. After getting a tourist visa from the Mexican Embassy, Alberto flew from San Salvador to Mexico City.

He took a bus to Mexicali, a town which straddles the border between Mexico and the United States, and waited for five days in a hotel for the smuggler to pick him up. The man came at night in a taxi, and drove Alberto to a deserted area where a chain-link fence divided the two countries. The smuggler cut a hole in the fence and Alberto stepped into the United States.

He was put in a van with double floor. The compartment already had two other passengers, a Mexican and a Colombian Cement sacks were placed on top of the outer floor.

The passengers were driven to an immigration checkpoint where, Alberto says, "we could hear the dogs sniffing inches away." [illegible] were trained to ferret out [illegible] people, and within hours, Alberto was in Los Angeles where he caught a plane for San Francisco. It was June of 1981.

"I had visited San Francisco when I was in high school. I loved it as a visitor. But this time I knew it would be hard. I didn't like to speak English and spoke very little. I knew the economy was bad and jobs were hard to find, and I didn't have a permit to be here," he said.

Alberto spent the first month in his new country watching television. "Cable T.V. — it was new to me. It was great."

A cousin's wife worked for an immigration lawyer who arranged for a refugee permit, which allowed Alberto to work and receive social security. He is currently waiting for his application for residency to be approved.

His first job was washing dishes for $2.50 an hour at an elegant French restaurant in Oakland. Soon afterward, a friend got him his present job working in the kitchen of a Richmond District restaurant for better wages.

Alberto works days and takes English classes at night. His vocational interests have changed from engineering to computers and he hopes to enter college when he becomes a resident.

Although Alberto says he is homesick for El Salvador — "If it was OK to go back tomorrow, I would be on the first flight out" — he thinks it will be a long time before he returns.

"The war will take at least ten more years. The sides are too far apart. There is too much bitterness."

Alberto says he doesn't follow news coverage of the war in El Salvador. "I'm afraid to read what's happening. Three days ago a good friend of mine came here from El Salvador. He told me that another friend of mine had disappeared. He was found hanging from a bridge.

"The guerrillas say that they care about people. They say they are going to provide jobs. But then they bomb factories.

"Before the war, the poor farmers, the campesinos, had little. But at least they had something. Now they get killed or are forced to steal to stay alive.

"It was bad before the war but now it's worse."

The state of the American economy, a pain to many of this country's citizens, brings a smile of delight to Alberto's face.

"Everything is so cheap here. Gas prices are nothing compared to El Salvador. And a Walkman? Here, it is $100. In my country, they are $400."

Alberto says his ravaged homeland is always on his mind.

"But I know that in two or three years I won't think about my country all the time," he said, his voice trailing off.

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Professor

Continued from page 1.

ciscans to gain the necessary funding to complete that project. The Raker Act was intended to guarantee San Franciscans cheap public power.

Last year, according to Bay Guardian estimates, PG&E made $44 million from San Francisco ratepayers, a profitable area because of the density of meters and system lines.

Madden, who prepared an estimate for City Controller John Farrell, which appeared in the voter's pamphlet, said he has serious doubts whether City Hall could operate electric power systems more efficiently than PG&E.

"From a policy standpoint, it's a close call," he said. "If we were to replace PG&E it would cost $700 million."

The remaining $700 million, Madden speculated, could derive from interest payments on city bonds for the revenue to take over PG&E. But Schmidt, PG&E's expert, said $140 million at 10 percent interest for 25 years is the accurate estimate.

The political group which sponsored Prop K, San Franciscans for Public Power, sued Jay Patterson, San Francisco registrar of voters, and Farrell, for a cause of action which alleged the controller's financial analysis was misleading "since Prop K does not require municipal acquisition of the electric utility in San Francisco."

SFPP had authorized another study, prepared by Mark Northcross, who they termed "an expert in the field of fiscal and energy consulting." Northcross' study indicated that municipal acquisition of the electrical facility in San Francisco could cost less than $300 million.

There is a caveat in small print inside the voter's handbook which states, "These statements are not checked for accuracy."

Agnos said, "When the registrar of voters put the figures into the voter's pamphlet, they weren't giving that figure their stamp of approval, but it was lent an air of legitimacy."

An Agnos aide said, "What amazes us is that they are able to come out with this kind of figure without a study. We are yet to see any evidence to back up the $1.4 billion figure. Where is their study? Did they pull this $1.4 billion out of their hats? How did they come up with that?"

SFPP lost their case.

The $1.4 billion figure appeared in the voter's pamphlet. Proposition K lost by more than a two-thirds margin.

Schmidt's figures which appeared in the SFREP literature claimed that San Franciscans would have to pay $150 million a year to PG&E to make up for additional energy the Hetch Hetchy facility would not provide. But that figure, contends the Bay Guardian, is misleading since it doesn't account for the two thermal power plants which presently augment local power demand.

Northcross' study stated, "The two billion kilowatt hours annual power generation from Hetch Hetchy, is more than sufficient to cover the annual power needs of the residents of the city, government and industry."

But Dean Coffey, Hetch Hetchy manager, said, "It's enough to run the municipal load but not all the houses and industry." When questioned about Hetch Hetchy's industrial clients in the South Bay area, including General Motors, Lockheed Industries, IBM and the San Francisco Airport, Coffey admitted that the three Hetch Hetchy turbines combined with the two San Francisco thermal generators could nearly meet local energy needs.

San Francisco has sold Hetch Hetchy power at cheap rates, under the Raker Act provisions, separate from PG&E.

Coffey added, "It was a crime we didn't take over 60 years ago," from PG&E.

In 1940, the United States Supreme Court in U.S. vs. City and County of San Francisco ruled that the Raker Act required "sale and distribution of Hetch Hetchy power exclusively by San Francisco. . . directly to consumers in the belief that consumers would thus be afforded power at cheap rates in competition with private power companies, particularly Pacific Gas & Electric Company."

A spokesperson for PG&E said they are not obligated to enforce this ruling.

Two days ago, Jeff Lobe, creative consultant for Don Solem and Assoc., the public relations firm which was hired by PG&E to operate SFREP, said "the takeover would have put us into the twilight zone of fiscal idiocy."

Lobe was personally responsible for the content and design of the SFREP mailers. He said, "Schmidt was paid for consulting services the same way you'd hire an attorney. We were able to reimburse him only a very small amount. He was surprised there was compensation available at all. He's a public-minded individual."

Lobe emphasized that the city was saved by PG&E's campaign against the feasibility study and it "saved taxpayers a whopping bill. The cost does not get passed on to ratepayers — it comes from shareholder money.

"The key is whether Schmidt's figures hold up. I think there are some legitimate questions about whether the thermal plants should have been included in the mailers," said Lobe.

Attorney Arlo Hale Smith, son of the district attorney, represented SFPP in their lawsuit against Farrell and Patterson over the voter's pamphlets. He said the money spent by PG&E on the Prop K campaign outweighs the importance of cost differences between both sides.

"The argument about raising utility bills is precisely the issue they had to raise. When you send out four or five direct mailers, unless you're defending a position so extremely unpopular that people don't read anything about it, you're going to buy an election with enough mailers.

"The piece with the expert saying it would cause utility rates to rise was the most compelling by far. Although that was their best piece, spending made the biggest difference."

Supervisor Willie Kennedy admitted she did not check the facts on the PG&E flyer. She complained that her picture was sent in direct mailers to predominantly black areas of the city while pictures of Quentin Kopp and Klaus Schmidt were better distributed to the white community at large.

Kennedy, a former journalism student at SF State, said, "Perhaps they need to do it differently. The use of my name wasn't so bad. It's kind of like the recall of the mayor. All people heard was it was against gun control."

She also said it doesn't "speak very well of black politicians just to serve a black community. . . it's not a very wise thing (for PG&E) to do."

A liberal direct mail consultant from San Francisco who asked Phoenix to withhold his name said, SFREP's mailers cost $20,000 to $25,000 per piece. The source said 65 percent of their budget went into mailings — including polling information which told them where to target each mailer.

Agnos' aide said, "The feeling of Mr. Agnos is that PG&E won on the sheer power of their money."

Schimdt told the Bay Guardian, "Do you want Muni running your lights?" According to Lobe, Schmidt felt a civic responsibility above and beyond compensation for his consulting fees to PG&E.

Queen

Continued from page 1.

ings," said American Civil Liberties Union attorney Alan Schlosser.

Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip and their entourage of more than 200 are scheduled to dock at Pier 50 in San Francisco on March 3 after a brief visit at Stanford University and the Hewlett-Packard company of Palo Alto.

This will be the queen's first visit to California and her first glimpse of an American high-tech firm.

Hewlett-Packard spokeswoman Maryann Easley said the queen will receive a one-hour tour of their computer manufacturing plant in Cupertino. The first 10 minutes will be donated to introducing Hewlett's advances in the computer field.

Hewlett executives will then walk the queen through their integrated circuits area where chips are manufactured. They will then show Her Majesty the assembly area where chips are arranged on circuit boards. Finally, the queen and Prince Philip will be treated to a demonstration of Hewlett's business and technical computers.

"Our focus has been in engineering and scientific computer designs which is what attracts the British," Easley said.

In fact, the British are so impressed with Hewlett systems and operations that they have built two Hewlett-Packard plants in their country and are in the process of building another.

This has sparked local criticism from those who claim the queen's natural appeal makes her a strong lobbying force for building additional plants in England, and argue that more plants should be built in the Bay Area.

John Maher, co-director of the Delancy Street Foundation who is working with the IRC said, "It's clear the queen is acting as a sales person to impress and charm Silicon Valley businesses to make the move."

Easley denied this and said, "This is simply an opportunity for the queen to see, for herself, innovations in the field."

Meanwhile, demonstrators who oppose British rule in Northern Ireland and Reagan's domestic and foreign policies, will protest the queen's 10 a.m. arrival at Davies Hall, where she will receive the key to the city.

The queen is scheduled to visit Golden Gate Park with the Reagans during the afternoon, but the itinerary has not yet been announced by White House officials, who will also not disclose the menu for the de Young banquet.

At 5:30 p.m., more than 20 committees and an estimated 15,000 demonstrators forming the "March 3rd Coalition" are scheduled to march from the Panhandle to Big Rec., located at 9th Avenue and Lincoln Way, where they will hold a rally at 9 p.m.

The Civic Center will also be the site of an IRC rally where AFL-CIO representative Jack Henning and other laborites will address the crowd.

Gibney said he realizes the queen will not see any of the protests. But, he adds, "the rest of the world will. Since the hunger strike, our support has at least doubled," he said.

"I think they're crazy coming here," Gibney said. "We've got people sleeping in the streets. We've got high unemployment. And what does Reagan give us? He gives us the queen of England."

The IRC is calling for a British "declaration of intent to withdraw from Ireland." Step two, Gibney said, would call for a "phased and orderly withdrawal which should give all of the Irish people a chance to decide the future of Ireland."

The queen and Prince Philip are scheduled to have lunch at the state capital on March 4 and will then return to San Francisco where they will board the royal yacht Britannia for Seattle and British Columbia.

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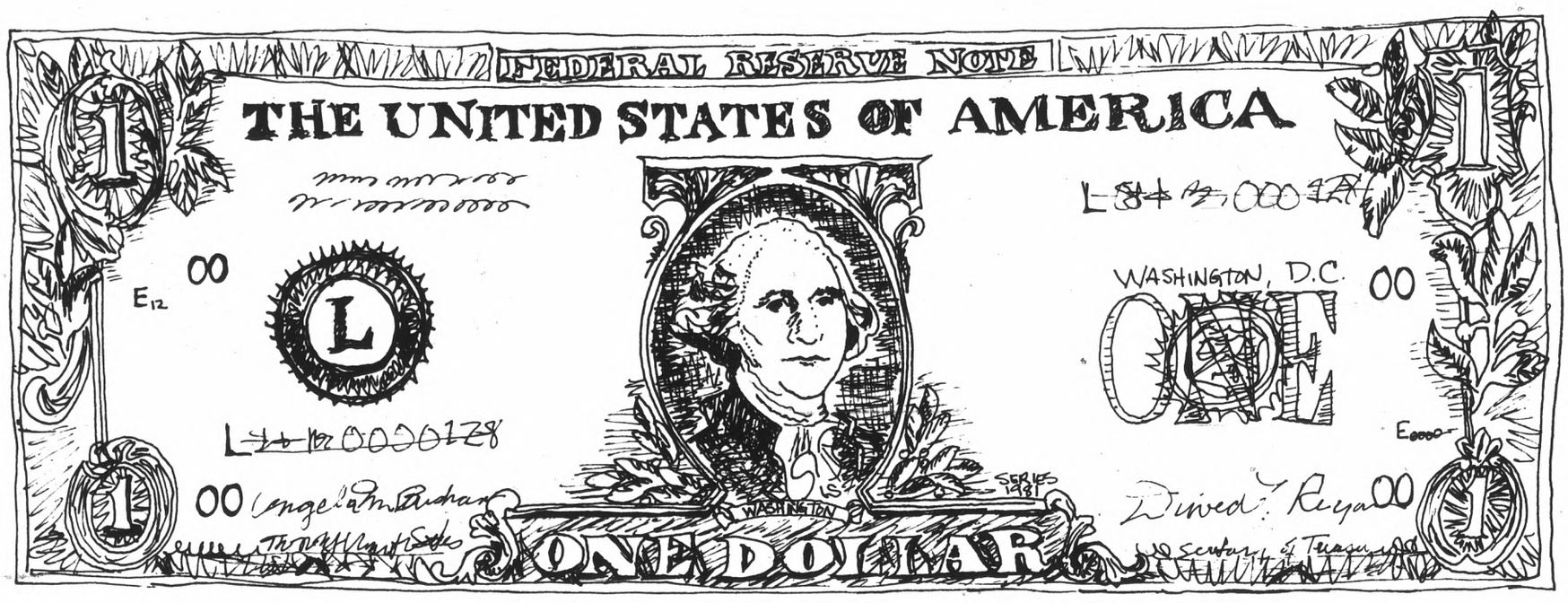

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Sports

Lady cagers regain lead

By Noma Faingold

The SF State women's basketball team is back in the Northern California Athletic Conference race, thanks to a gutsy 101-96 overtime win over Hayward State last weekend.

The Gators, 7-3 (14-6 overall), — now in a three-way tie for first place with Sacramento State and UC Davis — can ill-afford to lose any remaining contests.

The Gators will be severely tested in their final four league games, the last three of which are on the road. Tomorrow at 6:00 in the Gator Gym, the Stanislaus State Wariors, who occupy the NCAC cellar with a 2-8 record (but a respectable 9-13 overall), will try to beat SF State for the first time. The Gators lead the series 12-0, including this season's 57-55 narrow escape last month in the first meeting between the two squads. "They're better than their record indicates. They've lost a lot of close games," said Gator Coach Emily Manwaring.

Nevertheless, the Warriors pose little threat compared to the remaining teams on the Gator schedule. This Saturday night Sacramento State will host the Gators. San Francisco leads the series, 10-9, but suffered a humiliating 92-77 defeat in the first meeting of the season.

"Sac shell-shocked us in the first game," said Manwaring. "They shot 55 percent in the first half, there wasn't much we could do about that."

The Gators, going for their third straight division title, almost blew their chance last week against the Hayward Pioneers. "There was a lot of shooting and a lot of contact. It was a see-saw battle all the way," said Manwaring.

The Gators led by four points when the Pioneers scored with just 20 seconds remaining. "The game was ours," said Manwaring.

Hayward didn't think so.

San Francisco got the ball and went into a four-corner offensive set, a stalling tactic used to force Hayward to intentionally foul a Gator.

With just six seconds left, Pioneer Janice Knudson intercepted a Gator pass and scored untouched, on a layup, as time ran out. "It was a mistake to pass the ball to the middle (into traffic). The Hayward player anticipated it. We only had to hold the ball and make them foul us. We had the game won, but they tied it up," said Manwaring.

"We watched in disbelief. They acted like they had won. They mauled her (Knudson)," she said.

The Gators regrouped and came out strong in the five-minute overtime period, scoring first and staying in front for good. "We showed pretty good poise," Manwaring said. "I told the team (before the overtime), 'let's win another five minutes and another game.' "

Manwaring was pleased with the way the Gators kept their composure throughout the contest. "When you have the crowd against you and then they (Hayward) score like that, it can make things tough. But the team proved that they could play well in that situation. We could have taken it badly and really gotten down. But we kept our heads together."

Center Trina Easley scored 30 points and had 17 rebounds to lead the Gators. But Manwaring credits guard Anna Harvey in leading the Gator surge when it counted. Harvey was 10 of 11 on the free-throw line and scored six points in OT.

Manwaring beleives the Gators played with a lot of intensity, which had been a problem in earlier games. "I thought we were in control of the game, even when we were down. Hayward was very tenacious and aggressive. To win the championship, you have to win games like that. We were able to make things happen," she said.

"We have to beat Sac," Manwaring said. In order to do that, the Gators have to stop the Hornet forward they call "Loudwoman." Loudwoman, Seleta Ellis, leads Sacramento in scoring, averaging over 15 points a game. She also makes a lot of noise when she has the ball. "We have to slow them down. When Ellis gets the ball, she just goes. She doesn't exactly play team ball, but she is their most outstanding player," Manwaring said.

Hornet coach Linda Hughes claims her team is much more than just Ellis. "She's a good shooter and she's quick, but our offense has a balanced attack. It doesn't revolve around her," Hughes said.

According to Hughes, four of her starters have the ability to score in double figures, including Cheryl Bradley who averages 12.9 points a game.

Hughes expects a closer game from the Gators this time around, particularly from Easley, NCAC player of the week, who averaged 17.9 points and 14.5 rebounds a game. "I always expect a struggle from San Francisco," Hughes said. They have a fine team, are well-coached and with Easley coming around . . ." her voice trailed off.

"We feel pretty good about the game," said Manwaring. "We're going to do everything we can to be up for every practice, so we'll be prepared."

When the Hornets walloped the Gators in the first meeting, "We played a well-rounded game, we played the game we wanted in every area," Hughes said.

Last year, Sacramento was 13-13, while Gators dominated the league with a 13-1 record. "I think we're a lot stronger this year. We have a good group to work with. We play to control the ball and a running game," Hughes said.

The Hornets' rise is impressive considering Hughes has only two returning players. Some of the 10 new players on the roster were walk-ons. "We knew we had talent at the start of the year, we just had to concentrate on molding it. We worked hard on that in pre-season. They really work well as a team. I feel confident knowing I have a lot of players on my team who can score," Hughes said.

Manwaring says the key to beating Sac and winning the conference is consistancy. "We're coming together as a team. If we can continue to shoot well and play tight defense, we're going to be confident and keep getting better."

Mermaids strong— but not enough

By Ursula Irwin

The SF State women's swim team has no chance to win the Feb. 24 Northern California Athletic Conference championship meet at Chico. The team is good, said coach Bab Madrigal, but it is in a conference dominated by UC Davis and Chico State, two of the nation's top ten swim teams. "I don't see any chance of winning the conference," Madrigal said.

Gator swimmers currently share third place with Hayward State and Sacramento State. The team has 14 swimmers. It is strong in backstroke and the individual medley.

To compete with the numerically stronger teams in the conference — Davis has 20 swimmers — Madrigal works a great deal on perfecting the swimmer's strokes. The Gator's training includes underwater filming of swimmers and their particular strokes.

Seeing themselves on film "helps a lot," team member Julie Haas said. "It's hard to conceptualize what you are doing otherwise."

The underwater filming is done at Serra High School in San Mateo where the pool has an underwater window. Madrigal does the filming with a Super 8 camera.

Madrigal is the only coach in the conference who uses underwater filming.

At last Saturday's meet in Arcata the Gators out swam Humboldt State 89-58.

Mimi O'Sulivan won the 50-meter butterfly, the 100-meter butterfly and the 100-meter freestyle. Teresa Ferrari took the 50-meter and 200-meter backstroke. The 50-meter and 200-meter breaststroke was won by Denise LaFontaine. Gwen Dornan won the 200-meter freestyle; Jennifer Zimmerman won the 50-meter freestyle and Martha Olsen won the 400-meter individual medley. In addition, both the 200-meter medley relay and 200-meter freestyle relay teams took first place.

At this point, Ferrari and Olsen are qualified for the NCAA Division II Nationals on March 16 and 17. Ferrari is qualified for the 50-, 100- and 200-meter backstroke, Olsen for the 100-meter individual medley.

Two more team members, breaststroke swimmers Jennifer Zimmerman and LaFontaine, are expected to qualify at the upcoming conference championship or the Gator Invitational.

These two swimmers, Madrigal said, "are within seconds of making the nationals."

A shy person off the court, but a leader on the floor

By Doug Amador

When Mark Ramos came to SF State four years ago, the only friends he made were in the athletic department.

He was a shy, 18-year-old kid from Eureka who experienced "culture shock" in the big city after leaving home for the first time in his life.

Now, as he finishes his third and last year on the Gator basketball team, Ramos has a lot of friends outside of athletics. But one thing hasn't changed — he is still shy.

That is not a reflection of his on-court behavior. He doesn't score much (1.9 average), nor does he start most of the time, but whenever he takes the floor, Ramos becomes a leader. Selected as the Gator captain at the end of the last season, he is the best defensive player on the team — his job is to fire up his teammates when he comes in off the bench.

This is the only time Ramos feels comfortable in a crowd. Off the court, he is a bashful, small-town country boy, a marketing major trying to make it in the big city.

"I get real nervous when I'm around a lot of people I don't know," Ramos says, his eyes wandering as he speaks. "I'm not one to start a conversation. The only time I really feel comfortable is when I'm playing a game."

Sitting at a table in the Student Union Depot, Ramos settles into his enviornment and begins to talk freely.

"A lot of people can't believe I'm shy," he says. "I like to spend time by myself, watching TV, listening to music, or whatever.

"I like to play golf, or play basketball on my own. I feel good just as long as I can relax and be at ease," he said.

Upon meeting Ramos, one senses that he is uneasy when meeting a stranger. He remains quiet during a short walk from the Physical Education Building to the Student Union. Once inside, he declines an offer for a cup of coffee.

Only when he sits down to answer a few basic questions does Ramos open up. He talks about his role on the Gators — that of substitute guard — a position he has learned to accept.

"I like coming off the bench," he says convincingly. "It doesn't bother me. (From the bench) I can see what's happening on the court, and see mistakes other guys might make and correct them."

This doesn't mean Ramos is turning cartwheels because he makes his contributions coming off the sideline. He gives the impression he would prefer to be on the court for the opening tip-off.

"Starting is a big thrill for me," he says. "I get pumped up when I'm introduced to a big crowd."

Ramos, the first guard off the bench last year, can't be blamed for expecting to start this season, particularly since the Gators lost their two starting guards to graduation.

His thinking changed during the off-season when SF State recruited three talented junior college players: Mike Almeido, Patrick Sandle, and Jeff Ota. Ramos has started a few games this season — including the opener — but plays less than the other three guards.

"At first I was scared when I heard they were bringing in the new guys," Ramos says. "I was upset. I guess it showed they didn't think they were strong enough at the guard position.

"But that kind of feeling wears off after a short time. The biggest thing I've learned about myself is that I could accept spending time on the bench. A few years ago I couldn't accept that, and I probably would have gotten mad and not cared about playing.

"Now it doesn't bother me at all. As long as we're winning, I can't complain," he said.

By now his shyness has all but disappeared. Ramos seems comfortable when he speaks, not the least bit hesitant in exposing some innermost feelings.

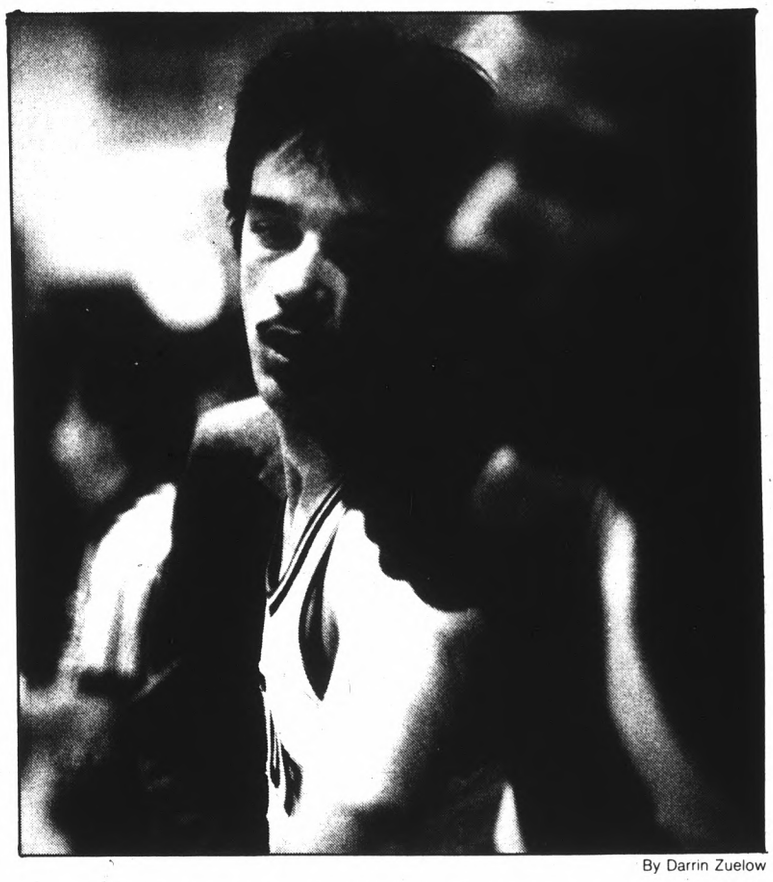
Ramos reveals another part of himself — a part incongruous to his personality — the need to be recognized.

"I like the responsibility of being team captain because the other guys look up to me for leadership," he says. "It's sort of a status symbol.

"At the beginning of a game when the announcer calls out the captain's name, people notice that. It's one way to be recognized."

Does he feel comfortable being interviewed?

"Yeah, for me that's exciting," he says. "I guess anytime your name is mentioned in an article, or on TV, it's sort of an ego trip."



By Darrin Zuelow

Mark Ramos is content coming off the bench late in a game.

Rooter buses for Chico

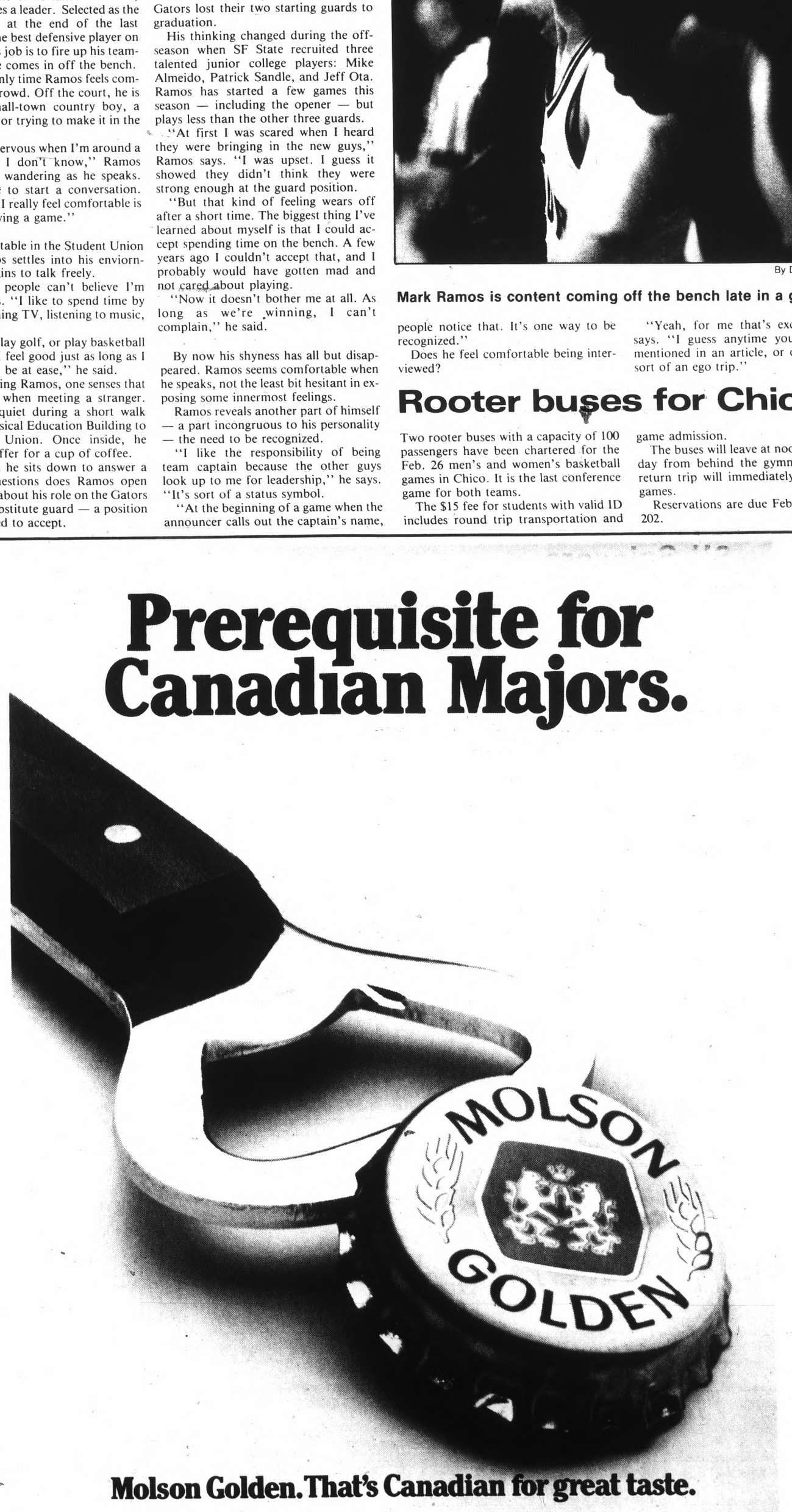
Two rooter buses with a capacity of 100 passengers have been chartered for the Feb. 26 men's and women's basketball games in Chico. It is the last conference game for both teams.

The $15 fee for students with valid ID includes round trip transportation and game admission.

The buses will leave at noon on Saturday from behind the gymnasium. The return trip will immediately follow the games.

Reservations are due Feb. 23 in Gym 202.

Prerequisite for Canadian Majors.



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Arts

X-Men race to the rescue

By Jamie Alison Cohen

In the comic book universe, one squad of superheroes stands apart Captain America, The Fantastic Four and Superman.

While other heroes better the earth, they barely manage to keep things from getting worse. Their efforts to aid humanity often result in a chaos that is turned against them by their enemies. Hated, they fear oppression — even death — from the human race they have vowed to protect.

They are mutants. They are the X-Men.

Thirty million Americans collect comic books regularly. Many read them for the stories, others like the artwork. Some don't read them at all — they buy the books to sell them, years later, to a collector who has spent months or years searching for particular issues. A copy of Marvel Comics No. 1 was recently sold for $17,500. The first X-Men comic is worth more than $275.

These fantasy-packed, action-stocked fairy tales became a thriving addition to American culture shortly after a skinny teenager named Jerry Seigel and his high school buddy, Joe Shuster, sold a character they called Superman to D.C. Comics in 1938.

Until the 1970s, D.C., publisher of Superman, Batman, The Flash, overwhelmed its competition, In the middle '70s, a metamorphosis took place at its only true rival, Marvel Comics: while most of the D.C. heroes were — and remain — two-dimensional good guys fighting evil villains, Marvel began to develop rounded characters with limitations and flaws. It injected morality into the story lines. It designed plot lines that centered around strategy, not brawn. It explored subjects — drugs, child abuse, interracial relationships, alcoholism — that D.C. dared not touch.

That's where the X-Men fit in.

"The X-Men is the only comic today that's all about prejudice," said its writer, Chris Claremont. "The mutants are the only heroes who are hated simply because of what they are. It's not their fault. That's simply how they were born."

The X-Men, explained Claremont in a recent telephone interview, are a hop up the evolutionary scale from Homo sapiens. Labelled Homo superior, each has a superhuman power that separates him from humanity: Storm, their leader, can control the elements of nature, causing rainstorms or tornadoes at will.

Cyclops possesses the ability to project energy blasts from his eyes. He must wear ruby-quartz glasses constantly to control the blasts.

Nightcrawler is the only X-Man who does not look human — blue-furred, with fangs and a tail, he was almost burned as a beast from hell by an overzealous minister. He is a trained acrobat with the ability to teleport short distances.

Colossus, a Russian farmer, can convert his body into organic steel massing 500 pounds.

Wolverine, a former Canadian spy, has animal-like senses, an immune system that protects him from almost any illness or wound, an unbreakable metal skeleton and razor-sharp claws that can cut through steel. He's the killer of the group.

Lastly, there is Ariel, at 14, the youngest X-Man, who can walk through solid matter and disrupt electrical circuitry by "phasing" her hand through it.

The X-Men's chief nemesis, a mutant named Magneto, has tried, with the help of other evil mutants to take over the world. This has caused the earth to fear all mutants, the X-Men included. The U.S. government has taken pains to restrict their movements, limit their rights.

"There are kids who are outcasts with two or three strikes against them because of their race or religion. They have to prove themselves just to be accepted," said Claremont. "That's who this comic is for."

Claremont, 32, majored in political theory and acting at Bard College, where he studied about the Nazi Holocaust. His stories parallel the Germans' treatment of the Jews and other designated undesirables, and current attitudes expressed by the Moral Majority.

"Even for the most noble of reasons, any doctrine carried to an extreme carries an element of danger," said Claremont. Although a lot of ministers stood up to the Nazis, a lot of them went along and found scriptures to justify it."

Two years ago, Claremont and artist John Byrne wrote a two-part story that went 20 years into the X-Men's future.The anti-mutant hysteria had become so fierce that mutants were forced into concentration camps, identified by a large "M" sewn on their clothing, and collared with devices that neutralized their powers. Ariel returned to the past to reverse events leading to their imprisonment, but whether she succeeded or not is unknown.

"Those issues really affected me," said Rita Magdamo, who has been reading the X-Men for four-and-a-half years."It reminded me of the Japanese-Americans who were thrown into so-called relocation camps during World War II. In the comic, the mutants were a threat so they threw them into camps. Didn't they say the same thing about the Japanese?"

Magdamo, 19, said that she can't read the story often because, "It reminds me of the potential people have to destroy themselves."

Kevin Cunningham, who has spent more than $185 on X-Men comic books, agreed.

"Everybody, at least once in his life, wishes he could have super powers that set him apart, to have the 'Greatest American Hero' suit. These guys are all that and more, they can fly, teleport — and look what happens to them. When I read X-Men I'm not so sure I'd want super powers — not if everybody hated me."

Each X-Man is vividly characterized. They care about each other and the readers care about them.

© Marvel Comics 1983

The X-Men, above, are the frustrated mutants whose efforts to better humanity often end up working against them, with hatred resulting, rather than appreciation.

"There are feelings involved, camaraderie. It isn't just a group of people going out there to save the world," said Harvey Ieiri, who has collected X-Men comics for years.

"It's like you're jumping into the middle of someone's life. Everybody has a problem he is trying to deal with or resolve," said Magdamo.

"My goal basically, is to make the piece as powerful as possible . . . make the readers care what happens to the characters," said Claremont. "If they can accept the characters as real people then I can make a point."

Several years ago, in what has been called the most violent change in the storyline of a comic book, Marvel killed off one of the original X-Men, Jean Grey, — code-named Phoenix — who had been a central character since the first issue of the comic in September of 1963.

"We took a major character . . . one-half of the second-oldest romantic couple in Marvel history (Reed and Susan Richards of the Fantastic Four are the oldest), and we killed her," said Claremont. "If we could kill off someone as lovable as Jean Grey, anything could happen. People say 'They did it before. Will they do it again?' " When Grey was killed, Marvel received hundreds of furious letters. "Readers are very involved with the characters," Claremont said.

Not every X-Men fan looks for meaning in the comic book.

"I like the different powers; it beats Superman," said Jeff Fahey, 16. "I don't read them for the message. I read them for the comic book stuff."

Andre Cirkelis, 14, agreed. "It's more exciting than a usual team of superheroes. There's a lot of action, and there's a little bit of comedy in it. They're friendly, there's not all this macho stuff." But Cirkelis — and most of the readers interviewed — said they liked Wolverine the best because, as Cunningham put it, " He always gives the bad guys what they deserve."

The X-Men have more than half a million readers, according to the circulation department at Marvel Comics. Don VerBecke, manager of Comics Exchange in San Francisco said that the X-Men along with the Teen Titans, a D.C. comic, were the hottest sellers. Although the average comic book reader is 13 or 14, "A lot of adults read X-Men," VerBecke said.

Claremont has written the X-Men for eight years. When asked why he thinks the book is so successful, he said, "It seems to be a book that brings out the best in everyone who works on it. It is the most successful and respected comic book and it has stayed on top for five years.

"It has a very attractive group of heroes. The readers felt it was extraordinarily well written and drawn," Claremont laughed.

"The flip answer is that it was sheer dumb luck."

You can't always get what you want

By Teresa L. Trego

Tension mounts as Mick Jagger and Ron Wood of the Rolling Stones head down the ramp toward the stage. Instruments buzz and Jagger bounces back and forth behind the curtain. Finally the curtain rolls back and the world's greatest rock-n-roll band hits the stage.

This is the last exciting scene in "Let's Spend the Night Together," director Hal Ashby's 94-minute tribute to Mick Jagger's armpits.

It takes a special eye to capture the grit and sweat behind a virtuoso Stones performance. Ashby, the man who directed "Coming Home" and "Harold and Maude," has managed to make Jagger and company look like preening old men.

As they crank into "Under My Thumb," the first of the film's 25 songs, the camera rises from behind the drum set to catch a magnificent view of Charlie Watts' bald spot, bassist Bill Wyman lighting a cigarette, guitarist Keith Richard's feet and Jagger's armpits, all in fascinating detail you missed if you had to sit in the cheap seats when the Stones rolled into town last year.

A good concert film should give an insight into the band that the concert goer couldn't get at the show. Martin Scorcese's "The Last Waltz" is probably the finest concert film made for that very reason. The Stones film not only lacks insight into the band, it doesn't make any sense.

It follows a concert at Sun Devil Stadium in Phoenix, Arizona with occasional interruptions for such arty sequences as watching Wood get made up for the show and, during "Time is On My Side," a look back at the band in 1964, when that song was released. These interruptions are more irritating than entertaining since they were infrequent and incoherent.

During the outdoor sequences Jagger jogged back and forth across the huge pink stage that looked more like a skating rink than a rock-n-roll stage. The sheer distance between Jagger and the audience made it difficult to relate any of the immediacy of songs like "Just My Imagination," "20 Flight Rock" or "Let's Spend the Night Together" on film. Instead, the audience becomes a back drop for Ashby to concentrate on the contortions of Jagger and the cigarettes of Richards and Woods.

Adding to the overall superficial quality of the film, the music was dubbed in and in the close-ups you can see Jagger's lips move before the words come out.

Perhaps partial blame for the flatness of the film should fall to the band, but Richards incendiary guitar solo in "Jumping Jack Flash" or Wood's solo during "Just My Imagination" make it hard to believe the fire has gone out of the band.

It is a shame, after three tries at filming a Rolling Stones concert, no one has been able to capture Mick and the boys at their rawest and raunchiest. The earthy quality of the band may only be capturable on record, so forego "Let's Spend the Night Together" and get out a copy of "Beggar's Banquet," turn on the stereo and enjoy the Stones at their finest.

"Let's Spend the Night Together" is currently playing at the Royal Theater on Polk Street near California.

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Tyner storm hits Coast

By Charles J. Lenatti

While sunny skies dominated San Francisco yesterday, a tropical storm raged within the Student Union's Barbary Coast as the McCoy Tyner Quintet drenched 208 jazz fans during the first of two sets.

The group's first song, "The Seeker," began slowly, like cumulus clouds softly building. Ominous thunder from bassist John Lee and drummer Wilby Fletcher presaged flashes of lightning from tenor saxophonist Gary Bartz and violinist John Blake.

Finally, the rain came in torrents as sheets of notes from piano virtuoso McCoy Tyner swept through the room.

Although the first set began 45 minutes late, the enthusiastic audience was richly rewarded for its patience with a 90-minute performance of exquisite jazz.

Tyner's music is so energetic and dense, building to intensely dramatic crescendos that the audience sometimes finds itself exhausted after one of Tyner's concerts.

But for the pianist who, along with drummer Elvin Jones, bassist Jimmie Garrison and saxophonist John Coltrane formed the seminal John Coltrane Quartet in the early '60s, the music is stimulation.

"I can't go right to sleep when I finish playing," the 44-year-old musician said. "What really tires me out is the traveling. I think it's good to get away from it, to take a rest. Some musicians like to go at it all the time but I like to take periodic breaks, consciously do something else and relax.

"It's always good to get back to it. I can't stay away too long; a few days and that's it," he said.

After the group's second long song, "Inner Glimpse," Blake and Bartz left the stage to the rhythm section and a sparkling rendition of the ballad, "Baha da Carnival."

"That sometimes can separate the men from the boys in music — knowing how to use dynamics. I've played in the past with drummers who didn't know how to use dynamics and everything was on one level. I have to have that because with my instrument you have to have sensitivity," he said.

The Brazilian "Baha da Carnival" reflects Tyner's interest in musical sources outside the American jazz heritage. Tyner's writing and percussive playing indicate African, Cuban, Spanish and Brazilian influences, to name a few.

"When you go back to African and Brazilian influences, you can see where the origins of it came from with the slave trade and all that. You can see that jazz is just another way of looking at the original music," he said.

After the ballad, Tyner introduced vocalist Sheyvonne Wright who sang "Love Surrounds Us Everywhere" from Tyner's latest album, "Looking Out."

The light finger-popping tune was a break, perhaps not necessarily welcome, from the density of the quintet sound. Wright has a strong, clean voice and sounds a little like Flora Purim, though without Purim's animal-like grunts and groans.

Her second tune, a smokey interpretation of "Angel Eyes" which she dedicated to the late saxophonist Sonny Stitt, displayed Wright's versatility.

Tyner's use of a vocalist points out his never-ending growth as an artist. In the past, he has recorded with strings, a choral group and percussionists.

"I like to do different things," he said. "Sometimes I do things and people say, 'Why did he do that?' There are certain things that are continually part of my personality but at the same time I like to extend myself in other areas, to expand my scope rather than stay locked into one thing."

By John Montrose

McCoy Tyner, seated at piano, jammed with his quintet yesterday in the Barbary Coast.

Jazz jam sessions Monday night hit

By Jim Grodnik

The renaissance the new Davies Symphony Hall has brought to the San Francisco Civic Center has spilled over onto the jazz scene.

On Monday nights at Kimball's, a red-brick industrial building sandblasted into elegance, name jazz artists perform, followed by a jam session. The club is located at 300 Grove St., one block from the symphony hall.

This week featured the cooking, straight-ahead mainstream sounds of the Merl Saunders quartet and singer Denise Perrier, a confident, warm and swinging club singer.

The quartet, with Saunders on piano, Carl Lockett on guitar, Hoshima Mark Williams on bass and Eddie Moore on drums opened with a joyous version of the Milt Jackson blues classic, "Bags Groove."

Lockett's rhythm guitar and Williams' rock-solid bass pulse merged and the tune swung irresistably. Saunders alternated between Basie-like right-hand riffs and block chording in his solo. Williams, playing an acoustic bass which looked like it had survived the battle of Stalingrad, took a satisfying, walking solo and displayed real power in the lower register.

On Duke Ellington's "Caravan," Moore opened with a halting rhythm on the tom-toms, allowing the tension to build, until he mercifully released it with a driving four-four on the ride cymbal.

Moore's accents kicked the band without being obtrusive and he took a tasty solo — at one point quieting the audience by bringing his volume way down to little taps on the snare drum.

Denise Perrier, wearing a fur over each shoulder, and a bright red dress for Valentine's Day, joined the band, opening with a happy version of George Gershwin's "S'wonderful." Perrier has friendly stage presence, a melodic, slightly husky voice and impeccable timing.

On "S'wonderful," she playfully toyed with the lyrics, falling behind the beat, confidently catching up at the next measure.

The high point of her set was a swinging, up-tempo arrangement which combined the tunes "On a Clear Day" and "A Foggy Day." She radiated pleasure as her bright, brown eyes flashed around the room.

Following the Perrier-Saunders set, two tenors, a trumpet and congo joined the quartet for a jam session.

The jam featured quality musicians, but the overall effect was numbing, because, as in most jam sessions, it was full-out, full-tilt all the way. The Miles Davis tune "Milestones," went for 20 minutes with no change in dynamics.

The old days, when it was mandatory for jazz clubs to be murky, noisy and smoky are gone. Kimball's is clean, comfortable and well-ventilated.

Jazz will continue on Monday evenings at Kimball's through April 4. On tap are the Mark Little Trio, Hal Stein Quintet, Autumn, Jim Grantham Trio, Al Molina Quintet and Firesign

Admission is $2 and $1 for musicians who want to jam.

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DUDLEY MOORE ELIZABETH McGOVERN

LOVESICK

DUDLEY MOORE • ELIZABETH McGOVERN in "LOVESICK"
JOHN HUSTON and ALEC GUINNESS
Music by PHILIPPE SARDE • Director of Photography GERRY FISHER BSC
Produced by CHARLES OKUN • Written and Directed by MARSHALL BRICKMAN

PG PARENTAL GUIDANCE SUGGESTED
SOME MATERIAL MAY NOT BE SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN

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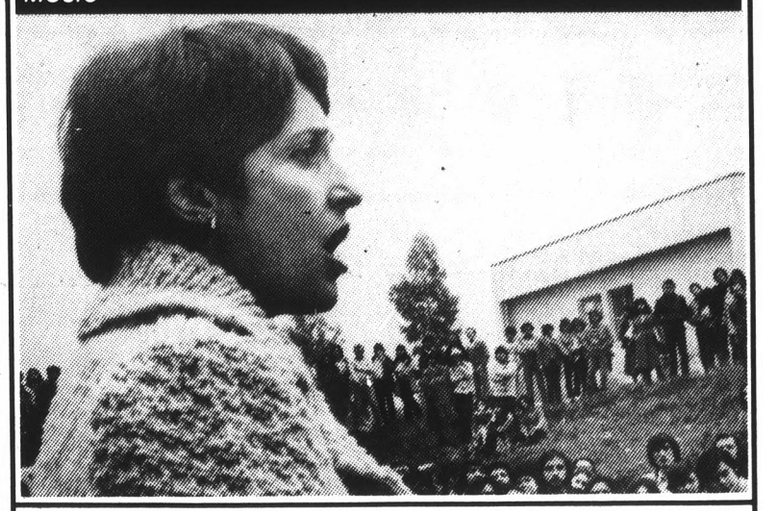


JOAN BAEZ IN PERSON
her FILM, DISCUSSION & MUSIC
March 10 Thurs. 3:00 — 5:00 pm
$4.00 Students $5.00 General
McKenna Theatre
In Association with Women's Center for International Women's Week
•Tickets Now on Sale•

ROBERT FRIPP
IN PERSON LECTURE DEMO
March 4 Friday
2:00 pm $3.00 Stu. $4.00 Gen. Bar.Coa
8:00 pm $6.00 All Tics. McKenna Thea.
Tickets Now on Sale
In Association with KSFS

LECTURES

WILLIAM BURROUGHS
READINGS
February 24 Thursday 2:00 pm
$3.00 Students $4.00 General
Barbary Coast, Student Union
In Ass.with The Poetry Center
•Tickets Now on Sale•

PAUL ERDMAN
WORLD BANKING CRISIS
February 22 Tuesday 12 Noon
$2.00 All Tickets
Barbary Coast, Student Union
In Association with IRSA
•Tickets Now on Sale•

FILMS

AMIDSUM. NIGHT'S SEX COMEDY
DEADMEN DON'T WEAR PLAID
February 17 & 18
Midsummer: Thurs. 4 pm, Fri. 7 pm
Deadmen: Thurs. 7 pm, Fri. 4 pm
$1.50 Students $2.00 General
Separate Admission for each film
Barbary Coast, Student Union

A HERO AIN'T NOTHIN' BUT A SANDWICH
Starring CICELY TYSON
Tuesday Alternative Series
February 22
4:00 & 7:00 pm
$1.50 Students $2.00 General
Barbary Coast, Student Union

MAJOR SUPPORT FOR PERFORMING ARTS PRODUCTIONS PROVIDED BY EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES & THE STUDENT UNION.

Backwords

GOAL!

Text by Doug Amador

Photos by Darrin Zuelow

"Shot on goal, HE SCORRRES!" — any hockey announcer.

Rodney Dangerfield said it best about the sport: "I once went to a fight and a hockey game broke out."

Rodney was joking about violence in the National Hockey League, a league whose numerous bench-clearing brawls and injuries caused by unnecessary high-sticking and cheap body shots get little respect from those who abhor such physical displays of aggression.

Still, there are thousands of hockey fans in the Bay Area who long to hear the familiar sounds of blade scraping ice and see the blurry sight of an 80-mile-per-hour slap shot. Ever since the financially troubled California Golden Seals of the NHL moved to Cleveland in 1977, and the San Francisco Shamrocks — the notorious marauders of the Pacific Hockey League — folded in early 1979, the only hockey fans get around here is the NHL highlights on the local sports newscasts.

Not anymore. Hockey fans do have an alternative. It's called the National Novice Hockey League, the adult beginner's hockey program for those who have always fantasized about gliding down the ice a la Bobby Orr but have never donned ice skates and don't know a hockey puck from a bathtub plug.

"We're looking for the beginning hockey player," said Bay Area league administrator Steve Katz. "It doesn't matter if they've never skated. We prefer people with no experience."

Ages ranges from 21 to 56, the average being 31, and the league includes seven women.

Katz said the NNHL was founded in 1979 by Ashley Root, a Washington D.C. businessman who, with several friends, wanted to learn to play hockey but had no place to go for instruction.

"He and his friends placed an ad in the Washington Post and got 130 players altogether," Katz, who quit his certified public accountant job to become commissioner of the local sector, said. "They contracted a few rinks and hired instructors, referees and coaches."

Eventually the league expanded to Los Angeles where Root met Katz, a first-year NNHL player, and offered him the job as administrator of an eight-team Bay Area league. Instruction began in early December with once-a-week sessions at three Bay Area rinks: Berkeley Iceland, Belmont Iceland and Southland Ice Arena in Hayward.

Because the public uses these rinks, games don't start until at least 10:30 p.m. and run well past midnight. Play began here Jan. 30, and the league is now training its second group of players, which means an additional four teams in April.

There are three levels of play: C, B and A. The C level is for people who have never played hockey. The first eight weeks are comprised of learning hockey fundamentals and skating skills, then the teams play an eight-game regular season schedule.

After one year at the C level, players "graduate" to Level B for two seasons, then move on to Level A.

One can be an accomplished figure skater, but without hockey experience, he or she will begin at Level C. "It takes a while to learn stick handling and puck passing," Katz said. Aspirations of tackling the ice like Phil Esposito (or the immortal Gordie Howe for the older folks) do not come cheaply. Players can expect to pay about $450 their first year. The price includes a $25 initiation fee, seasonal dues of $168 and a complete set of hockey gear for about $250.

"It comes out to about $10 per session," Katz said. "The biggest expense is the hockey gear, but the uniforms should last forever."

The players may be amateurs but they certainly look professional. The league outfits them in color-coordinated jerseys, pants, gloves, stockings, padding and helmets with cage masks. The jerseys have the player's name and number on the back and the team logo on the front.

"The comraderie on the teams is one of the main attractions for me," said Jim Rennert, 25, a former Ivy Leaguer who played intramural hockey at Brown University. "This is a good outlet because the Bay Area doesn't telecast hockey."

Like the pros, the NNHL has playoffs and a championship. Next season, the league plans to have a state-wide championship. Expansion plans next year include Phoenix, Denver and St. Louis, and by 1986 the NNHL plans to have teams in 10 cities and a national championship. Right now there are 24 teams in Washington and 27 in Los Angeles.

As far as the rules go, there are some not-so-subtle differences between the novice league and its violence-prone professional big brother. Body checks and slap shots are illegal and warrant penalties, and fighting automatically expels one from the league.

"It's a safety-oriented organization, and we do whatever we can to prevent injuries," Katz said. "The main thing is that people get exercise and have some fun."

Despite precautions against violence and injuries, physical contact is virtually unavoidable, and players can get a bit steamed.

"Tempers? My favorite topic," Katz said. "They do flare once in a while because obviously there is body contact. But any misbehavior will not be tolerated, and anybody who fights will be expelled immediately.

"Do you know how many people we've had to expel? None. In three years, we've never had a fight."

Berkeley Iceland is not exactly Madison Square Garden, but at least it provided an adequate arena for an opening National Novice Hockey League game between the Griffins and the Spectres.

Inside the rink it was cold enough to hang a side of beef. At 10:45 p.m. the players filed out of their dressing rooms, exhaling white clouds through their cage masks.

They had crammed eight sessions worth of hockey and skating fundamentals the past two months and tonight they would put their newly-learned skills to test.

The Spectres, made up of players from the San Francisco-Peninsula area, were the first team to filter onto the ice. They wore white jerseys with red lettering, red trunks and helmets. Their white pants were lined with two red and gold stripes, and a red phantom-like spook was on the front of their jerseys.

The Spectres were followed by the Griffins, players from the Northeast bay, clad in green jerseys with white numbers and green pants. Inscribed on the front of their jerseys was a griffin, a fabled monster with the head and wings of an eagle and the body of a lion.

The players looked professional, their sparkling new uniforms shining underneath the neon lights from high above. One expected both teams to take the ice with the skill and finesse of the Montreal Canadians and the tenacity of the Philadelphia Flyers.

Ah, but appearances can be deceiving. Upon face off, it became quite clear that there were no Wayne Gretzkys in this bunch.

Players slipped, missed passes, missed the puck and blew scoring opportunities. Some seemed nervous and looked stiff, like mechanical figures on a Mattel hockey board game.

Because body checks and slap shots are disallowed in the NNHL, the action was slow, like watching a touch football game by players in full football gear.

But remember, these players are only beginners. Some of them had never even skated before the eight-week instructional session, and most had never handled a stick and puck. Besides, they looked sharp in their new uniforms.

Like any sport, it takes time to develop. Midway through the game, the uneasiness and trepidation had all but disappeared and the players skated smoothly and mastered the flick-of-the-wrist pass.

There are 18 players on each team and all had paid more than $400 for the opportunity to skate on the semi-professional level. The price includes initiation fees, seasonal dues and uniform costs.

Katz observed the action from behind the Spectres goal. It was the second period, and the Griffins had jumped to a 4-0 lead. Every few minutes, a new batch of players would take the ice.

"If coaches want to coach in this league, every player has to play the same amount of time," Katz said. "Everyone pays the same, so everyone plays the same."

Most of the action took place around the Spectres' goal. The Griffins demonstrated they were the superior team.

"I hope these guys in white score at least one goal," Katz said. "We already had a 9-0 shutout earlier this week."

Katz got his wish moments later when the Spectres scored their first goal. A minute later they had their second.

"At least it's a game now," Katz said.

The Spectres could score only one more goal as the Griffins held on for a 4-3 win. After both teams exchanged handshakes, the players hustled off the ice toward the dressing rooms. Extra ice time costs the league.

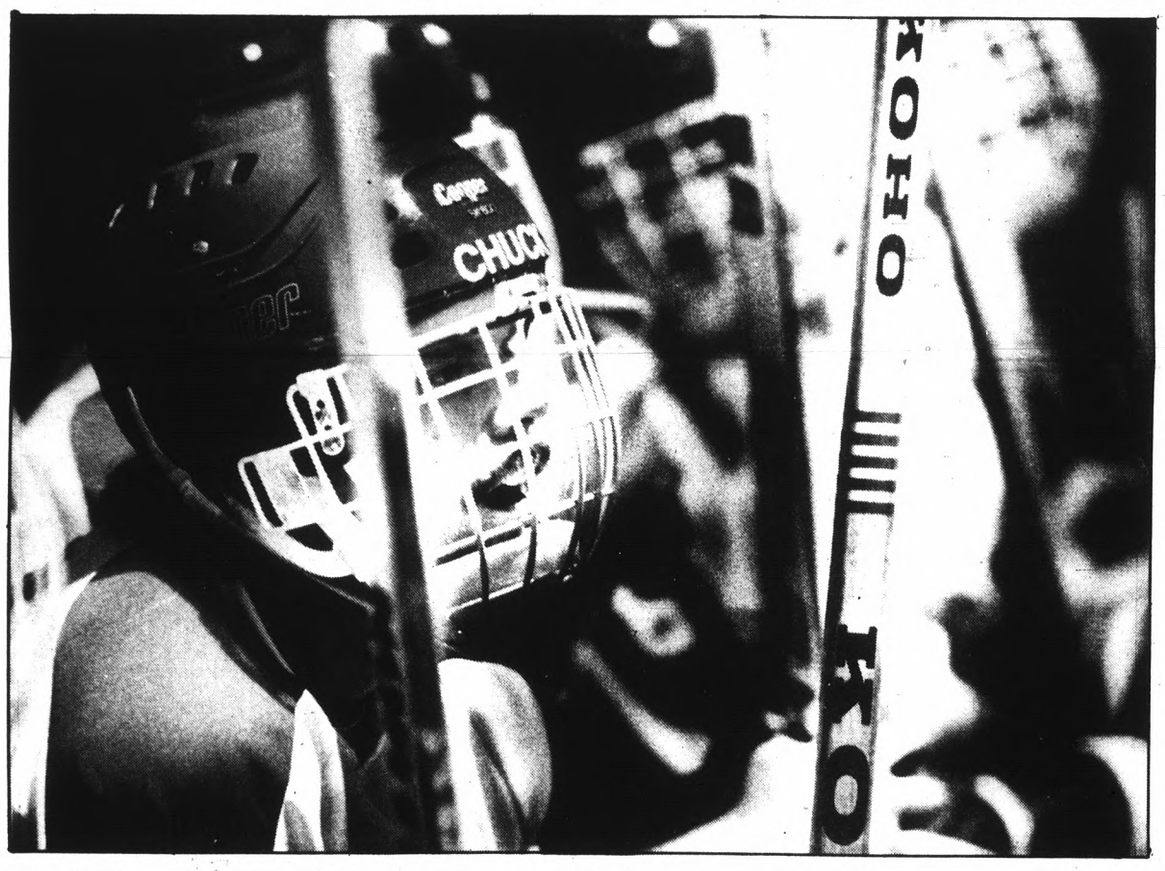
Tom Plein of the Griffins, a 24-year-old commercial financier, sat on a bench inside the dressing room and stripped off his gear.

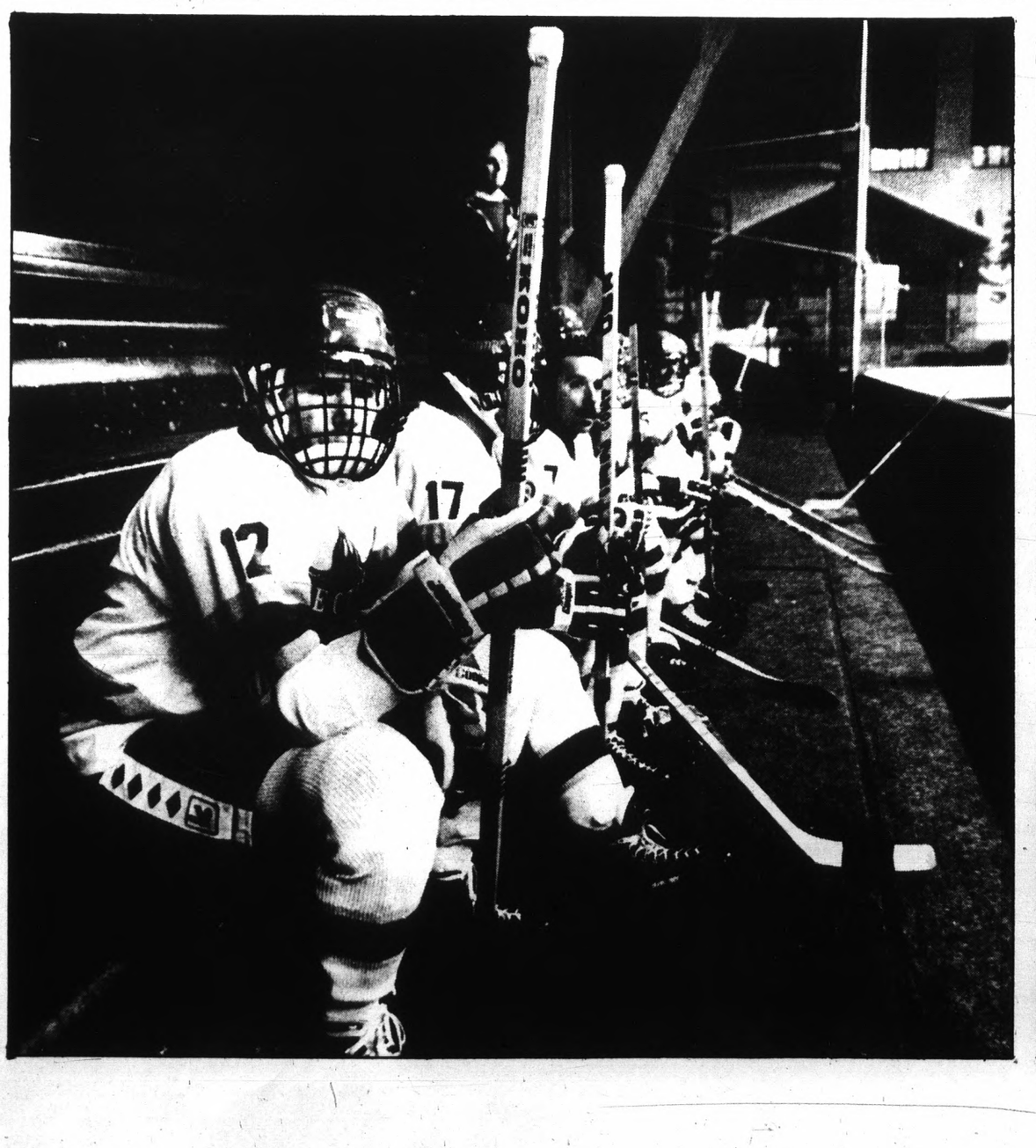
"After everyone got over the beginning jitters, it became much easier out there," Plein said. "What's good about this league is that everyone is pulling for each other and we don't get down on one another."

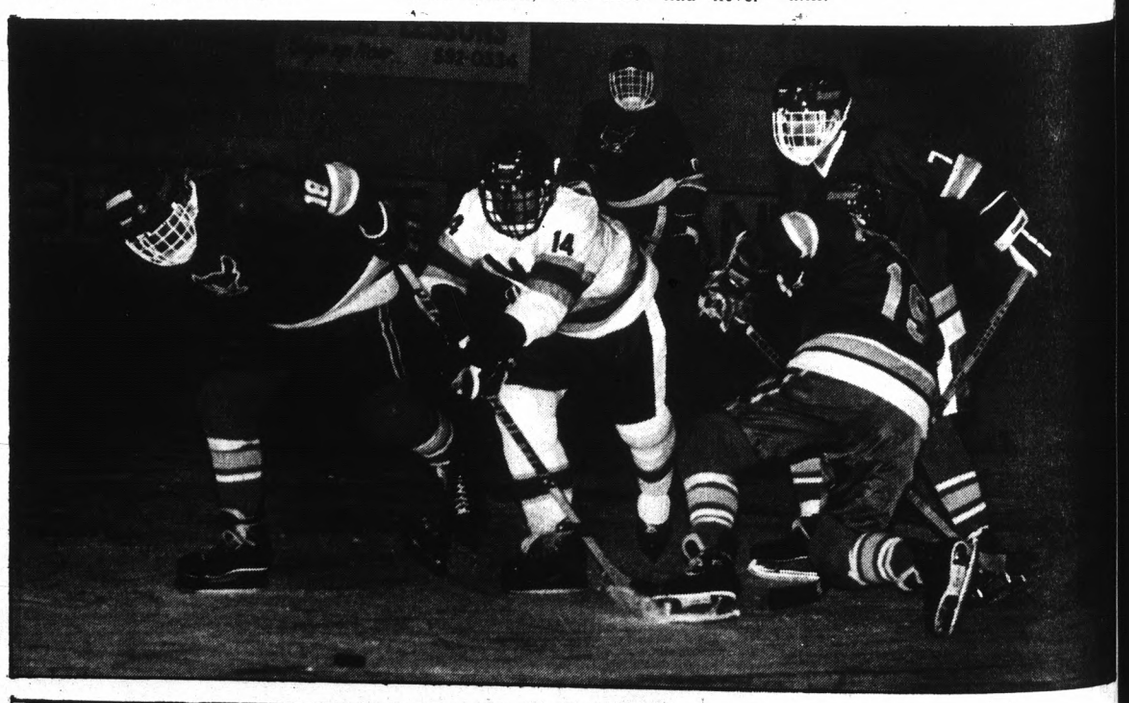
Is it worth the price?

"Definitely," he replied. "I know that all of us would keep playing until 2 in the morning if they let us."

Plein was just one hour off. It was 1 a.m.







Clockwise from the top: The action is just as intense in the National Novice Hockey League as it is in the National Hockey league: NNHL players learn puck control the hard way: The equipment is the same: Players on the Spectres wait for their turn to play. Every player in the NNHL gets equal playing time: A Spectre player reacts to the play on the rink.

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